

# MINUTES

of the

## 1962 CORE NATIONAL CONVENTION

Miami, Florida  
Hampton House--Sir John Motel

June 28 - July 1

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**OPENING OF THE CONVENTION:** The meeting was called to order at 8:05 pm, June 28, with Charles Oldham presiding. Delegates present were listed with the Secretary and Jim McCain announced the availability of CORE pins at \$1.00 each.

**AFFILIATION:** Jim McCain recommended affiliation of San Diego, California CORE, the only group up for affiliation. McCain said that the San Diego group has met all the constitutional requirements. Paul T. Flint moved affiliation of San Diego CORE, and the motion, seconded by Charlene McIntosh, passed unanimously.

**AGENDA:** Charles Oldham read a proposed agenda and asked for adoption of the agenda on a tentative basis. A delegate from the Ohio Valley asked for consideration of a cooperative project for the Ohio Valley area, which was referred to the Local Organization Workshop. Charles Siegel moved adoption of the agenda on a tentative basis, and the motion, seconded by K. D. Kerr, passed.

**CONSTITUTION COMMITTEE:** Charles Oldham appointed a Constitutional Committee consisting of the following persons: Alan Gartner, Gladys Harrington, and Oretta Castle. Other appointments were to be made when more delegates arrived.

**NAACP GREETINGS:** Robert Sanders, Field Secretary, Florida State Branches, NAACP, was introduced. Mr. Sanders brought greetings from the NAACP and offered cooperation with CORE in our common cause.

**NATIONAL DIRECTOR'S REPORT:** James Farmer read a written report which included a summary of activities of CORE's three departments, Program, Organization and Community Relations. The report covered the status of current national projects, assignment and duties of staff members, fund-raising, literature production and distribution, and special efforts to interpret problems and projects, such as the Committee of Inquiry and the Freedom Ride film.

Farmer discussed the constant internal tension in CORE in reconciling means and ends, and the challenge of maintaining a high level of discipline and understanding of CORE's method and philosophy as the organization expands and broadens its base in the community. Program areas must be extended, as well as membership; current experiences in the rural South indicate that programs of self-help for economic survival must accompany expansion of the drive for civil rights.

**FREEDOM HIGHWAYS:** Gordon Carey reported that 60 persons have applied for the Freedom Highways project. Thirty to forty will be selected for the project, which has been greatly revised because of gains from the Howard Johnson chain since the project was announced. In May, local negotiations carried out by Miami CORE, the NAACP and other organizations, opened 14 Howard Johnsons in Dade County.



National negotiations with the chain, utilizing information from all parts of the country forwarded by CORE chapters, have opened virtually all Howard Johnsons owned by the parent company - this includes 69 Howard Johnsons in Florida (nearly all owned by the company), a total of over eighty in the five southern states of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky and Florida.

The Freedom Highways project will work on the Howard Johnson franchise in North Carolina and Tennessee, or on the smaller chains, such as the Holiday Inn chain which has headquarters in Memphis, Tennessee. The Holiday Inn has 250 outlets in the South and the Midwest. The training workshop will be switched to Greensboro, North Carolina, and the project will begin with Greensboro as its starting point, utilizing members of the CORE group organizing in Greensboro for activities in that vicinity. Carey would like an expression of feeling on supportive action from the Northern groups.

Ralph Rosenfeld asked questions about mechanics of the project, whether bond would be accepted, provisions for safety, and so forth. Further discussion was tabled until the next morning.

SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND: Marvin Rich reported that a new Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund was being incorporated by a group of individuals in New York, some of whom also take an interest in CORE in various capacities, such as the National Advisory Committee. He outlined the purposes set forth in the Fund's proposed charter and he noted that these included paying legal defense expenses in civil rights and civil liberties cases (for which CORE members and personnel might qualify), providing scholarships to help needy students overcome obstacles created by discrimination, and sponsoring educational activities on methods of lessening such discrimination. The Fund would possibly print and distribute educational literature on such methods. The Fund is independent of CORE, with its own board, staff and identity. It will seek tax exemption as soon as possible and will engage in activities of interest to other groups and organizations, as well as CORE. The Fund now has volunteer office space and a volunteer legal staff.

Charles Oldham stated that CORE locals would be informed of progress in the development of the fund and might like to make contributions when the Fund begins to operate.

CONSTITUTION COMMITTEE (Cont.): Doris Hollis, Henry Hodge, Gloria Gillicm, W. S. McIntosh, Inge Powell and Polly Byrd were added to the Constitution Committee. Alan Gartner was appointed chairman.

VOTER EDUCATION AND REGISTRATION: Jim McCain reported CORE is now working with four other organizations to register voters in three states, under a grant from a foundation. CORE now has offices to register voters set up in Jackson, Mississippi; Sumter, South Carolina; and Baton Rouge, Louisiana. McCain said that the voter registration campaign is most effective after a direct action campaign. In the three months' time, 10,000 people will have been contacted and 1,000 to 3,000 registered. The grant is for 90 days and CORE does not know whether the campaign will continue after that; the grant will probably be renewed. This does not take away from direct action since



the people staffing the project are new staff, not already working in other areas. New Orleans has an independent campaign and has registered 196 voters in the city.

Discussion of Voter Registration was deferred until the next session. The meeting adjourned at approximately 10:00 p.m.

The next session opened Friday, June 29th at 9:05 a.m. in the city's Bayfront Auditorium, with Charles Oldham presiding.

VOTER REGISTRATION (Cont.): Anna Holden asked whether the aim of the project was to open up the possibility of registration in areas where Negroes cannot vote, or put Negroes on the books where registration is already possible. She also asked what foundation is financing the project. McCain said that the project is concentrating on areas where registration is difficult. The Taconic and the Phelps-Stokes Foundations are two of the foundations sponsoring the project.

McCain was asked what is done where discrimination is met. The conditions of the project prohibit direct action, McCain stated, but these cases are reported to the Justice Department, which will respond where sit-ins and direct action are not involved in seeking the right to vote. It was suggested that CORE might challenge the right of the state to carry on its law-making functions where discrimination in voting is involved. For example, a prisoner in the West recently challenged the state laws passed under inequitable apportionment and got his freedom.

McCain said that all the organizations involved in the project --- SNCC, SCLC, The Urban League and the NAACP --- are working under the same conditions, which include an agreement that Voter Registration workers not engage in direct action.

FREEDOM HIGHWAYS (Cont.): Gordon Carey responded to Rosenfeld's questions of yesterday evening, concerning provisions for safety, bond and possible legal repercussions on the Freedom Highways project. Carey said there is nothing CORE can do to insure safety, but CORE can try to safeguard the participants as much as possible. The present plans are greatly altered from the original idea and the project in North Carolina and Virginia will not be too different from a local project --- local cars will be used; participants will live in the community and go out to restaurants close by.

Carey stated that CORE is not in a financial position to get involved in another Freedom Ride type of project. Participants understand bond will not be available. If there are any persons joining the project after the initial group, bond will not be available for them either.

Carey was asked if the parents of minors will be involved, so that they will understand what is going on and not be at cross-purposes with the project. Carey said the Project will use CORE members almost exclusively, that the training period is longer and than for the Freedom Riders, and that there will be fewer people with more experience. He hopes this will offset some of the problems that arose in the Freedom Ride.



Charlie Oldham said that the kind of sentences that might be imposed cannot be anticipated, as we do not know where the arrests will occur and what the charges will be. There are no plans to repeat the mass arrests of the Freedom Ride.

Carey said that only restaurant facilities will be challenged on this trip; no motels will be tested or challenged. Carey, Hank Thomas, Marvin Rich, Rudy Lombard and Jim Peck will serve as staff. The project will be financed through the regular budget and costs are anticipated at \$20,000. Decisions about arrests will be made by participants, although to a certain extent arrests will be planned. The staff will stay in jail as long as other members of the project.

Anna Holden asked about the rationale for sympathy action in the North, if the project is directed toward the franchised agents. Carey said that CORE would be seeking a provision in future franchises that there would be no discrimination in the restaurants. He doubts CORE would ask for a sustained boycott of Northern outlets but, rather CORE would probably ask for sympathy picketing and demonstrations. CORE now owns a share of Howard Johnson stock. Someone asked about the possibility of a minority stockholders' suit. This possibility has not yet been explored.

MIAMI VICTORY: A. D. Moore, Chairman of Miami CORE, announced that 100 local restaurants in the Royal Castle chain just adopted a non-discriminatory policy.

LEGAL ACTIVITIES: Carl Rachlin, CORE Counsel, presented a letter dated June 27th, from the United States Supreme Court giving plaintiffs in the Shreveport case a recovery of \$100. from the state of Louisiana. The Shreveport case is identical to the Jackson cases, the legal structure and the situation being the same, and thus the Supreme Court's action gives an important legal precedent in the Jackson cases. The Jackson cases are being held up in scheduling and are progressing more slowly than anticipated.

Rachlin commended New Orleans lawyers Elie, Collins and Douglas for their work in developing the Committee of Inquiry. The testimony already collected is to be published and distributed to interested parties. It constitutes a valuable document in American history and should be widely distributed.

Rachlin summarized current legal problems facing CORE in the Deep South as follows: (1) Louisiana -- in Baton Rouge and New Orleans, charges of serious crimes are being piled on to prevent direct action; (2) Mississippi -- in Jackson, charges of disorderly conduct, Breach of peace and similar minor crimes are used to stymie efforts; and, (3) Alabama -- in the state of Alabama, injunctive procedures are being used to prevent CORE from operating. In some respects, the Alabama situation is most serious, as CORE cannot undertake any activities without being charged with contempt. For example, Rachlin cannot go into the state of Alabama.

Mr. Rachlin was questioned about the possibility of receiving a remedy for state and municipal legal obstructionism from the lower federal courts. Rachlin said he is trying to work on this angle, but has not been able to accomplish anything yet. He has, for instance, been trying to move the Alabama injunction case into the federal court.



The Baton Rouge injunction and the McComb injunctions are soon to be heard in the federal circuit court of appeals in New Orleans, according to Rachlin. The two injunctions are similar, and Rachlin feels optimistic about the decisions.

Kurt Flascher asked about the amount of work being put into legal action. Rachlin said CORE should undertake legal defense of people in direct action and not plan legal strategy to get rid of segregation laws as the NAACP does. CORE has a duty to defend people who get in legal difficulty as a result of direct action, but its legal role should not extend beyond this.

More information about followup on the proceedings of the Committee of Inquiry was requested. Rachlin said that the Committee was set up to bring attention to the legal roadblocks set up to stymie the civil rights movement. It is hoped that publicizing unfair police and legal action, denial of bond, use of police dogs, negligence of police, lack of police protection, and so forth would arouse public indignation over what is in effect a conspiracy to inhibit the civil rights movement. The report will be sent to the Justice Department, the Civil Rights Commission, state governments and also to some labor unions' civil rights departments.

Rachlin was asked to report the status of the Jackson, Mississippi Freedom Ride arrests. He did not have summary figures with him. (NOTE: The final edition of Farmer's National Director's report contained the following summary information on Freedom Ride trials: There are 10 lower court trials pending, including Richard Haley's case; 126 cases have been appealed to the state circuit court; 114 persons pleaded nolo contendere; 30 cases were tried and acquitted (Episcopalian Priests); 5 persons paid fines and received suspended sentences; 7 served part of their sentences and paid part of their fines; 8 served their entire sentences; 1 died; and 5 juveniles were released on probation). Hank Thomas' case was tried first and is still in the state circuit court.

Lincoln Lynch asked about the expenses of the Episcopalian Freedom Riders and the availability of the Committee of Inquiry's report. Rachlin said that his time in defending the Episcopalian Priests was the only expense for CORE, as the Priests paid their own expenses otherwise. The full report of the Committee of Inquiry will not be available for some time and will cost about \$50.00 per copy. Marvin Rich should be contacted at least a month after the Convention for copies of the report.

COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS: (1) Nominations Committee - Lolis Elie (Chairman), Julia Lewis, LeVerne McCummings, Ralph Rosenfield, Emerson Brown, Marty Dillard, Mark Dodson, Herman Thompson, and Woodrow Coleman. (2) Resolutions - Julius Hobson (Chairman), Shirley Thompson, Robert Curvin, Paul T. Flint, Willie Bradford, and Bruce Rappaport. (3) Finance - A. D. Moore (Chairman), Lula Farmer, Louis Smith, Elmer McCraty, and Barbara Wallace. (4) Credentials - Homer Randolph (Chairman), Ben Brown, Catherine Vinegar and Ruth Ford.

The Convention business session adjourned at 10:00 a.m., and reassembled at 2:25 p.m., with Rudy Lombard chairing. Workshops on Education, Employment, Housing, Local Organization, Community Relations and problems with Law Enforcement agencies were held from 10:30 to 12:30 noon.



EMPLOYMENT WORKSHOP: Julius Hobson reported for the Employment Workshop, outlining its main objective as examination of methods used by CORE groups and recommendation of a general method and specific variation's that might be used by the chapters.

Investigation - Eugene Tourneour stressed a knowledgeable approach and outlined areas of fact-finding that should precede an employment campaign:

- (1) Areas of discrimination can be pin-pointed through test applications, surveys of employees, visits to plants or establishments, conferences with management, conferences with unions, and inquiries addressed to competitors.
- (2) The Employing unit selected or considered for a campaign should be studied in detail, including total number of employees, types of job categories, number of Negroes and types of jobs held, rate of employee turnover, union affiliation and controls, qualifications for specific jobs, recruiting programs, and pattern of promotions.
- (3) Relationship of Employing unit under consideration to total community, should be understood, including the purchase or sales pattern of companies producing consumer goods, and the relationship of the firm to competing industries. What employees can be relied on for support?

Resources for information labor and employment are: CORE National office, U. S. Civil Rights Committee and Union Civil Rights departments and committees, local union representatives, and the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Negotiations - Don Wendell suggested the following steps in negotiating with management for a fair-hiring policy:

- (1) Request a statement of policy.
- (2) Present evidence of discrimination.
- (3) Make specific and detailed proposals for a change over time, avoiding the possibility of token integration by stressing continuing observation and the need to have fixed avenues into the Negro labor force pool. The proposal should include a plan for training.
- (4) Present an ultimatum that can be carried out.

Hints for successful negotiations include:

- (1) Set a specific Appointment for the first meeting and follow-up with telephone calls if letters are ignored.
- (2) Try to select a place with a low-tension atmosphere.
- (3) Send at least 3 negotiators: one spokesman, one recorder, and one observer (or applicant).
- (4) Make sure the spokesman only does talking; others wishing to make points should pass notes or ask for a conference of the negotiators.
- (5) Set a serious and important tone to the negotiations; the attitude of the negotiators is very important.



- (6) Ask for another appointment prior to the conclusion of each conference.
- (7) Make specific, realistic demands (e.g., upgrade two Negro employees).
- (8) Leave management or owners a way to save face.
- (9) Attempt to get a clear time schedule for desegregation

Action Campaign - Dave Dennis recommended attempting to gain community support for action through churches, press releases, and by selecting a form of direct action that is appropriate for the community.

Direct action could take the form of (1) picketing stores or outlets, (2) boycott of products, (3) Sit-ins in offices, (4) telephone-ins, presenting opposition to policy, and (5) cancelling of charge accounts or orders. A selective buying campaign or boycott should leave the consumer an alternative and should have community support, gained through community-wide planning.

The action campaign should involve as many businessmen as possible and could attempt to influence shareholders in the company.

Industrial Employment - Don Slaiman noted that some action appropriate to retail sales situations is not appropriate to industrial employment.

In states with an FEPC law, CORE can help people file legal complaints. In all states, CORE can teach people how to fill out applications and apply for a job, and can guide applicants seeking employment (through CORE's knowledge of particular industries).

CORE should join in efforts to broaden opportunities in apprenticeship programs, be familiar with these programs and steer qualified applicants to them. Contacts with local and international unions should be made in this regard, with both officials and sympathetic members. Agencies such as the state bureaus of apprenticeship, the state FEPC, the NAACP and local human rights commissions should be contacted and worked with. Bona fide applicants are necessary to secure cooperation of management.

Conclusions - There is a difference of opinion regarding methods in employment campaigns - some chapters use a "hard sell" approach ("your problem - you solve it"), while others use a conciliatory approach ("we'll help you", supply personnel). No one method is useful in all areas, and the method is largely determined by the character of the community.

Hobson moved that the Employment Workshop's report be recorded in the minutes and adopted. McIntosh seconded the motion which passed unanimously.

EDUCATION WORKSHOP: Mark Dodson reported for the Education Workshop, outlining in detail several local situations at different grade levels, to illustrate the diversity and scope of problems facing CORE throughout the nation.



- (1) Englewood, New Jersey - Local CORE participated in attempts to desegregate the school system and took action when a report, written by experts, was held up. Action took the form of protests and a sit-in at which eleven persons were arrested. The report was needed for an informed preparation of the budget. CORE plans to boycott the schools in the fall and oppose "open enrollment" because it places the cost and responsibility for desegregation on parents. De facto segregation is due to the housing situation. Three plans had been presented:
  - (a) The "Princeton Plan," whereby an all-white school and an all-Negro school would be merged for grades 1-4 and 5-8;
  - (b) a plan to close the all-Negro school and build additions to the other schools; and
  - (c) Urban Renewal, to resolve the housing problem. One class in the "all-Negro" school, a class for retarded children, was 95% white.
- (2) Highpoint, North Carolina - North Carolina adopted the "Pearsall Plan" to slow down desegregation of the schools. The plan works as follows: A parent must apply to the School Board for a re-assignment blank. This must be filled out and returned. Later the school board may request the parent (and sometimes the child) to appear before the Board (and reporters) in a public hearing, and apparent attempt to intimidate the parent. In three years a total of eleven children have been transferred. This plan has been to the United States Supreme Court - the only hope seems to be working to obtain more transfers.
- (3) Colleges - there has been a distinct move toward desegregation in some cases, such as the New Orleans Branch of LSU, the University of Mississippi, Rice, Texas Southern and Southern Methodist University, but much needs to be done. The LSU campus in Baton Rouge has not desegregated, and the faculty at NYU in New York City has practically no Negroes. Southern University is all Negro, and an attempt to enroll is planned by two white students this Fall.
- (4) State of Louisiana - Louisiana has passed a new state sales tax of .01 to raise \$800,000 for a scholarship fund for White children to attend private schools. This is an attempt to tax the Negro to maintain segregation.

Suggestions for action - were discussed, bearing in mind that no blanket program is possible because of the large diversity in local problems. For instance, the concept of the "neighborhood school" may well be questioned, but in some cases to abolish it or modify it would be retrogression. This would be true in integrated areas and in the South, where the integrated neighborhood school is the goal. It may be unwise to spell out in advance methods to be used by a Board of Education in meeting its responsibility toward integration. A need to utilize present integration plans was felt, even though plans are minimal or token. Mississippi, Alabama and South Carolina still have no plans!

CORE should stress the positive effects of integration on White children, and on development of talent in Negroes, as well as the moral and financial savings to the community brought about by integration.



To dramatically highlight the problem of school desegregation and give it a new and greater sense of urgency, the Workshop recommends the following program to CORE Chapters:

- (1) Investigate and determine the existing situation in public education in your community.
- (2) Seek support and cooperation from all groups interested in integration and educational reform, obtaining public statements where possible.
- (3) Confront school authorities with the facts of segregated education (school composition, facilities and staff) but do not prolong this phase too long and delay interest and involvement of those oriented toward action.
- (4) Begin organizing parents well ahead of registration and the opening of school.
  - a) Public meetings or rallies may be appropriate for initiating "operation transfer".
  - b) The best and most effective organizing will be done by face-to-face contact. Talk to parents in their homes and hold small neighborhood meetings to build moral and increase understanding.
  - c) If at all possible, involve willing and committed parents in the CORE group.
- (5) Be sure parents committed to the transfer know the procedure and have all the necessary documents and information (birth certificates, etc.)
- (6) Determine the areas in which school transfers would be most feasible.
- (7) Be prepared to follow-up the school transfer attempt with direct action techniques, if necessary. Possible action might be:
  - a) Stand-ups or sit-ins at Board of Education meetings and hearings.
  - b) Study-ins where transfer is accomplished.
  - c) Mass demonstrations and picketing of schools, city hall, or board of education, where appropriate.
  - d) Stay-outs (boycott of school), with proper organization and preparation the "stay-out" required parental and community support and schooling arrangements for pupils staying out (teachers, facilities)
- (8) Emphasize initial registrations, such as kindergarten and first grade.
- (9) Influence choice of building sites for new schools to obviate de facto segregation.



Further legal and political action was suggested also:

- (1) Urge Congress to pass laws requiring initial steps toward compliance with the United States Supreme Court decision by 1963.
- (2) Attempt to eliminate Federal subsidies to impacted areas (grants to local schools where Federal installations cause a hardship) and subsidies to segregated colleges.
- (3) Investigate the Smith Act of 1917 and the George Barton Act. Both are concerned with providing funds to states and territories for Area Vocational Schools. These funds are used for construction and support of schools and provide that any student of the state may attend any school of his choice within the state or area. It was suggested that injunctions be sought, after appropriate testing, to prevent any funds being used by the school in question. The Department of Health, Education and Welfare may be able to provide a complete list of such schools.

The Education Workshop's report carried a motion to adopt. The motion was seconded and passed unanimously.

LOCAL ORGANIZATION WORKSHOP: Paul Flint reported that the Local Organization Workshop centered discussion on three problem areas:

- (1) Expanding Contact in local communities - In the South it is difficult to recruit white members, while in the North, Negro support is the problem. Methods of recruitment suggested included visiting churches and other places frequented by those we wish to interest. It was felt, however, that a great deal more emphasis should be placed on program. CORE would be more effective in reaching large numbers of people if our program were geared to the needs of those we want to reach. CORE membership is primarily middle class, and to broaden our base we must begin to concentrate on the needs of the working class. Group size is not the only factor in effectiveness, and a small group can function well - but CORE still needs to expand.
- (2) Regional Coordinating Committees - It was agreed that the concept of regional coordinating committees is basically sound and would give CORE greater striking force, if needed. At the same time, the dangers were pointed out. This type of planning could easily lend itself to organizational emphasis and red tape. If this happens, most of our energy would go into structural questions and organizational form. Regional planning should thus be geared toward coordinated training and action.
- (3) University groups - Finding meaningful projects is the biggest problem of University groups. In order for University groups to have lasting value, their efforts should be directed to the total community. Liaison between college and community has its problems, since college groups have many unique problems. Bruce Rappaport, Paul Flint, Joe Smith and Fredricka Teer volunteered to discuss the question of college groups in more detail. As a committee, they recommend that CORE do more work to coordinate and service college chapters. The Committee also drew up a



resolution to be submitted to the Resolutions Committee, encouraging closer relationships between college groups and the community within which they exist and urging attempts to involve persons at all social and economic levels, cooperation between groups on local and regional levels and participation in CORE activities to whatever degree practicable.

The Workshop report carried a motion to adopt. Joe Louis Smith seconded the motion, which carried unanimously.

**HOUSING WORKSHOP:** DeDe Martin presented the report of the Housing Workshop, after explaining that the Workshop was predominately Northern and concentrated on problems in housing in the North. Discussion centered around the following topics, many of which overlap.

Securing Open City - To date CORE has concentrated on individual projects, applicants, or realtors. How can we develop a broader program, designed to develop an "open city"? The Workshop felt pressure for an open city could be brought with or without fair housing legislation, although state, municipal and federal legislation would be helpful in reaching this goal. Other suggestions were: (1) Get commitments to open occupancy from realtors, preferably in their ads; (2) Get public commitments to open occupancy from influential members of the community; (3) collect cases of discrimination and publicize them to arouse public indignation and educate public to see the need for legislation; (4) work on project developers as well as realtors and use gains from one developer to put pressure on others; and (5) use mass demonstrations to show widespread concern for housing discrimination.

Applicants - Suggestions to solve the continuing problem of bona fide applicants for housing cases were; (1) ads in the Negro and White press; (2) contracts with Negro realtors and brokers; (3) questionnaires distributed to churches and unions and other Negro organizations; (4) press conferences about campaigns may have the side effect of bringing in applicants; (5) "operation Windowshop" programs, such as Philadelphia and San Diego CORE are trying to inspire some to move out of ghettos; (6) getting "integrated" families to tell their story to Negro groups and try to convince them that "pioneering" is worth the effort; and (7) street meetings such as those planned by Brooklyn CORE.

President's Executive Order - How can CORE exert pressure for signing of the President's Executive order on housing? The Workshop recommends (1) meeting with federal legislators and putting pressure on them; (2) staging demonstrations before or in VA and FHA offices; (3) planning a national demonstration of the dramatic quality, such as the peace marches; and (4) approaching CBS to do a documentary report to dramatize the problem of housing discrimination.

Southern Housing - All new suburbs in the South are segregated. The only integrated areas are in older parts of the city or on the fringes of expanding cities where pockets of Negroes are caught in city expansion. The South's problem is two-fold: to maintain what integration exists in older neighborhoods and to "crack" the lily-white suburbs. Where Urban Renewal programs are being used to increase segregation by eliminating "pockets" of Negroes, perhaps efforts should be made to stop "urban betrayal." This can be done in the North by voting down bonds or voting against urban renewal in referenda.



Perhaps public housing would be the place to begin work on housing integration in the South. The Columbus Institute was asked to discuss the question of urban renewal and its role in furthering discrimination in more detail.

"Tipping Point" - The workshop members disagreed on the position CORE should take, if any, on neighborhood quotas and methods to control neighborhoods passing the "tipping point" and becoming all-Negro or predominately Negro. We agreed: (1) Emphasis should be on opening up new areas; (2) Negroes should be urged not to move into "saturated areas" and (3) CORE's goal is the integrated community. The Columbus Institute was asked to study this question further.

Miss Martin made a motion to adopt the report of the Housing Workshop. The motion was seconded and passed unanimously.

It was further agreed that CORE should make people aware of provisions in the Urban Renewal Program to safeguard all segments of the population, including minority groups, and that it is up to citizens to make complaints when these provisions are violated.

**LEGAL PROBLEMS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES:** Herman Thompson reported for the Workshop on Legal Problems and Law Enforcement Agencies, which discussed legal aspects of the movement, especially police brutality, false arrest, false charges and other roadblocks thrown in the way of integration activists. Existing problems include: (1) harassment in the form of charges of minor crimes, such as obstructing sidewalk traffic and illegal use of sound trucks; (2) excessive bail; (3) illegal search, arrest, and (4) police brutality which is used even in the North and West.

Suggestions to help correct or alleviate the problems include: (1) making use of the federal right to a citizens' arrest, arresting even police officers who are delinquent in curbing violence; (2) taking action against excessive bail; (3) using direct action with public officials at all levels, including Congress, to protest these injustices; (4) getting to public officials, such as Governors and Mayors to talk to them and try to achieve reconciliation; (5) trying to involve intellectuals in the protest, especially Negro intellectuals; and (6) exposing injustices of federal agents and failures of the Justice Department and other law-enforcement agents; taking cases to the United Nations, getting Africans to protest for us in the United Nations, and picketing federal agencies would help accomplish this end.

The Workshop concluded that further laws were not necessary to correct injustices, but rather a political decision on the part of the federal government to arrest some of the Southern governors and judges. CORE is requested to put more pressure on the President, by publishing his record and taking other appropriate steps to get him to take action to correct these injustices.

Shirley Thompson moved that the report be adopted. Don Hubbard seconded the motion, which passed unanimously.

Charles Oldham read telegrams of greeting from John P. Roche, National Chairman Americans For Democratic Action; and Roy Wilkins, NAACP. The meeting recessed, then resumed at 3:50 p.m., with Henry Hodge presiding.



CONSTITUTION COMMITTEE: Alan Gartner and Gladys Harrington presented a joint report for the Constitution Committee. The report carries a motion to adopt.

The Committee recommended no changes in Articles I and II, but proposed the following amendments:

Article III, Section 1: The Committee proposed adding "No person may hold simultaneous voting membership in more than one affiliated chapter " to Section 1 as it now stands. K. D. Kerr seconded the motion. The chair was uncertain as to the results of the voice vote, and the amendment was defeated when a standing vote was taken.

Article III, Section 4: The Committee proposed to add the following to Section 4 as it now stands: "The National Action Committee must inform the chapter in question of the Committee's intent, and must request a written statement from the chapter." Mrs. Ford seconded the motion, which passed unanimously.

Article III, Section 5: The Committee proposed to add a new section to Article III, Section 5, which would read as follows: "Any person removed from an affiliated chapter for whatever reason may appeal such removal to the National Action Committee then to the next Council or Convention, whose decision shall be final. The National Action Committee must inform the chapter in question of its intent and must request a written statement from the chapter." The section refers to locals removing a person from a Chapter. Oretha Castle seconded the motion, which passed by a majority vote.

Article III, Section 3: The Committee recommended no change, but Lincoln Lynch proposed a new Section 3, which would read as follows: "Only such persons who by their action subscribe to the CORE 'Rules For Action' and philosophy shall be eligible to become active members of CORE. Persistent violation of these Rules and Philosophy will be deemed cause for removal from membership". K. D. Kerr seconded the motion.

Lynch and other proponents of the motion stated that it was designed to remove the negative aspects of the present Section 3, to remove prejudgment of people by their associates, to eliminate "witch hunting" in chapters, to provide a positive definition of membership, and to restore a situation of civil liberties. Opponents argued that it made a probationary period for local members mandatory, that key terms such as "action" should be defined, that CORE cannot afford to run the risk of including communists, and that removal of the prohibition against Communists would endanger CORE's position in the South.

Kurt Flascher introduced a substitute motion to strike Section 3 as it now stands and substitute a new Section 3, based on the text of "This Is CORE": "only those whose tactics and beliefs are contrary to democracy, human values and the philosophy and discipline of CORE are categorically excluded from active membership in CORE." Ben Brown seconded the motion. Flascher stated that this statement eliminated some of the undesirable features of the present Section 3, while making CORE's adherence to democratic values clear. The chair was unclear about the voice vote. The motion was defeated upon a vote by a show of hands.



The previous question was called and a motion to table the Lynch amendment was defeated. The chair was uncertain about the voice vote on the Lynch amendment. The Lynch amendment was defeated by a standing vote of 35, for; 26, against.

The Session adjourned at 5:15 p.m. and resumed again at 9:30 a.m., Saturday, June 30th, with Charles Oldham presiding.

Article IV: Alan Gartner, continuing the report of the Constitution Committee, stated that the Committee recommends no change in Article IV.

Article V, Section 1: The Committee recommends adding another reason for disaffiliation, and proposed that the phrase "falls below ten active members" be inserted after the phrase ending "not remitting monies due" and before "or consistently takes positions...." Herman Thompson seconded the motion, which passed by a two-thirds majority vote.

Article V, Section 3: The Committee recommended adding section, to be called Section 3: "Any affiliated chapter, upon failure for two years to submit monies due National CORE, shall be declared delinquent and ineligible to vote at the Convention." Ruth Mason seconded the motion, which passed unanimously.

Articles VI and VII: The Committee proposed no changes at this point.

Article VIII, Section 3: The Committee recommended that Article VIII, Section 3 as it now stands be deleted and that the following new Section 3 be substituted: "Each affiliated chapter shall have five votes at the Convention. No one delegate may cast more than three votes. Voting delegates must be active members of the affiliated chapter for which they cast their vote(s)." Julius Hobson seconded the motion.

The purpose of the change would be to encourage chapters to send at least two members, but would recognize the fact that sending five is financially prohibitive for chapters far from the Convention site and would not penalize chapters who cannot afford to send five delegates long distances. The chapter would decide which delegate would have three votes and which two. The motion passed by a two-thirds majority vote.

Gladys Harrington moved that the change in voting take place at the next Convention. Oliver Leeds seconded the motion, which passed.

Article XII, Section 4: Herman Thompson moved that Section 4 of Article XII, be deleted, as delegation of duties of staff is the prerogative of the director. Joe Louis Smith seconded the motion, which passed unanimously.

Article IX: The Committee recommends deletion of the old Article IX in its entirety and substitution of a new article, as follows:

"Section 1. The National Action Council shall consist of: the National Director; the national officers; and two members from each of five geographical regions for two-year terms, except that at any Convention when two members from one region are elected, the candidate receiving the most votes shall serve for a two-year term, while the next highest candidate shall serve for a one-year term; in any case a majority vote shall be necessary to elect a member; and no two members are to be from the same metropolitan area.



"The aforementioned seventeen members of the National Action Council will elect five additional members, no two from the same chapter, to the National Action Council; \_\_\_\_\_ of the five must be active members of affiliated chapters. Their term will be one year.

"Section 2. The National Action Council shall be the governing body of CORE between Conventions.

"Section 3. The National Action Council shall be empowered to fill vacancies in office and shall meet twice a year, and more often at the call of the National Chairman, or the National Director, or one-third of the affiliated chapters.

"Section 4. Five geographical regions shall be established in the by-laws by a majority vote at Convention."

The Committee was divided as to the method of selection of the regional members of the new NAC and made no recommendation. Discussion focused on the advantages of regional members elected by the region as opposed to election by the Convention; on the additional members of the Council which the Council itself would elect, and the possibility that persons not members of local chapters could be elected; on the relative advantages of turning over policy-making to a smaller group; and on the question of national meetings other than Convention under the proposed structure.

The meeting adjourned at 11:00 a.m. for the Martin Luther King Dinner and resumed again at 4:40 p.m., with Charles Oldham presiding.

Alan Gartner reported that the Constitution Committee would like to substitute the word "representatives" for "members" in Section 1 and eliminate the word "active" from the next to last sentence of Section 1. A majority of the Committee feels three of the five additional members elected by the NAC should be active members of affiliated chapters; a minority of the committee feels all five additional members should be active in local chapters.

Ben Brown moved that at least three of the five additional members of the NAC be active in local chapters. Arthur Smith seconded the motion, which passed by a majority vote.

Henry Hodge proposed an amendment to Article VII, Section 2, providing that regional representatives to the National Action Council be nominated from a caucus of regional people and then elected by the Convention as a whole, with provisions for further nominations from the floor. Lynch seconded the motion. Discussion centered on the implications of regional versus national Convention nomination for: (a) representation of regional interests, (b) encouragement of grass roots leadership, and (c) technicalities of regional nominations in view of the fact that no regional organizations are now in existence.

A substitute motion, introduced by Paul Flint, called for deletion of provisions for a nominations committee from the Constitution and substitution of a provision for regional nominations for representatives to the National Council, only. The motion died for lack of a second.



Ralph Washington moved that Henry Hodge's motion be amended to provide for one regional representative being nominated from a regional caucus and one being nominated at the Convention. Kurt Flascher seconded the motion, which was defeated.

The chair was in doubt as to the voice vote for the Hodge amendment and called for a show of hands. The amendment was defeated by a vote of 34, for; 31, against.

Bob Atkins moved that the Constitution be amended to provide for regional caucuses recommending nominations for regional representatives to the Nominations Committee. The motion, seconded by Ben Brown, was defeated by a vote of 39, for; 26, against.

Herman Thompson seconded the motion of the Constitution Committee to delete the old Article IX and substitute new Article IX as proposed. The Convention voted 26 to 21 to consider Article IX in its entirety. In final discussion, Gartner stated that it was the intent of the Committee for National CORE to bear transportation expenses to the NAC meetings. Lincoln Lynch asked that his protest against the failure of the national organization to inform chapters about such important matters ahead of time be recorded. The motion passed by a two-thirds majority vote.

Article X: The Committee recommended deletion of the old Article X and substitution of a new article: "A steering committee of the NAC shall consist of the membership of the NAC. The Steering Committee shall meet at the call of the National Director or the National Chairman. The steering committee shall meet not less than eight times a year and shall be the governing body of CORE between convention and National Action Council meetings." Gartner explained that it is the intent of the Committee that the steering committee of the NAC be a committee of the whole. The motion to adopt was seconded and passed by a two-thirds majority vote.

It was agreed by common consent that the Constitution Committee could edit the constitution to standardize terms for affiliated chapters and active members throughout the Constitution, that editorial changes appropriate to the new Articles IX and X could be made, and that Article VI Section 2 (e) could be made consistent with changes passed at the Convention.

K. D. Kerr moved that the following regions be adopted as official by-laws of CORE: (1) Southeast - Florida, Alabama, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, West Virginia, and District of Columbia; (2) South Central - Mississippi, Louisiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, Arkansas and Oklahoma; (3) Northeast - New England states, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey and Delaware; (4) North Central - Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, Ohio, Kansas, Wisconsin, Indiana, Iowa and Minnesota; and (5) Far West - Washington, California, Arizona, Colorado, Oregon, New Mexico, Idaho, Utah, Montana, Wyoming, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Alaska and Hawaii. Julius Hobson seconded the motion. An amendment to the motion, to place Delaware and Maryland in the Southeast region, was defeated. The motion setting up regions passed.

The meeting adjourned at 6:50 p.m. and resumed again at 8:40 p.m. with Charles Oldham presiding.



**RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE:** Julius Hobson introduced a recommendation from the Resolutions Committee that the Convention commend Leon Davis for his willingness to go to jail in support of the local hospital workers on strike in Brooklyn and also commend Brooklyn CORE for support of this struggle on behalf of Negro and Puerto Rican workers. The recommendation carried a motion to adopt. John Taylor seconded the motion, which passed unanimously.

**ELECTION OF OFFICERS:** Charles Oldham relinquished the chair to Bob Collins. A teller's committee consisting of W. S. McIntosh, Bob Atkins, DeDe Martin and Ramsley Atkinson was appointed. Lolis Elie reported the following nominations of the Nominations Committee: Chairman, Charles Oldham; First Vice Chairman, Rudy Lombard; Second Vice Chairman, Earl Walter; Secretary, Ralph Rosenfeld; Treasurer, A. D. Moore; Regional representatives for the Southeast, Gloria Gilliom and Julius Hobson; for the South Central region, Oretha Castle and Julia Lewis; for the Northeast, Alan Gartner and Mark Dodson; for the North Central, Doris Hollis and Anna Holden, for the Far West, Wester Sweet and Ed Singler.

Charles Oldham, Chairman; Rudy Lombard, First Vice Chairman; Ralph Rosenfeld, Secretary; and A. D. Moore, Treasurer were elected by acclamation. Henry Hodge and Ben Brown were nominated for Second Vice Chairman from the floor; LaVern McCummings, Gladys Harrington and Ed Lewinson were nominated as representatives from the Northeast region; and Henry Hodge was nominated as regional representative from the Far West. The results of contested elections were as follows: Second Vice Chairman, Earl Walter; Regional representatives from the Southeast -- Julius Hobson (2 years), Gloria Gilliom (1 year); South Central --- Oretha Castle (2 years), Julis Lewis (1 year); Northeast -- Ed Lewinson (2 years), Alan Gartner (1 year); North Central -- Doris Hollis (2 years), Anna Holden (1 year); and Far West -- Wester Sweet (2 years), Ed Singler (1 year).

The meeting adjourned at approximately 10:00 p.m. and resumed the next morning at 10:15 a.m. with Rudy Lombard chairing.

**FINANCE COMMITTEE:** A. D. Moore distributed mimeographed copies of the year's income and expenses and a proposed budget for the coming year. He reported the following conclusions of the Finance Committee regarding fund raising; (1) All locals should have two major fund-raising campaigns per year for the national office; (2) The present tax on locals is insufficient for the purpose of fund-raising; (3) While the question of membership at the local level is up to the chapters, the Committee urges the locals to make their fees substantial enough so that some money can be turned in to the national office; (4) The Committee suggests that the Freedom Ride film be combined with speakers or other events for fund-raising purposes; (5) The regional staff person should organize simultaneous fund-raising efforts throughout regional areas; and (6) Locals might adopt associate memberships for fund-raising purposes.



John Taylor moved that the Committee's report be accepted. Charles Oldham seconded the motion. It was pointed out during discussion that the names of national contributors are not available to locals in an Area, although the national office will mail out material to contributors for locals, such as the local action interest sheet. Alan Gartner suggested listing active chapters in the CORFLATOR annually, with names and addresses, so that contributors in an area might know who to contact to become active. Ruth Ford suggested using nationally, a plan which is now being used in Chicago. Interested persons are asked to pledge \$1 per month for freedom, are given a booklet of tickets like fake \$1 bills, which they are supposed to clip each month. Persons pledging are reminded monthly with a postcard and other material is sometimes sent.

The Committee's report was adopted unanimously.

TREASURER'S REPORT: A. D. Moore continued with the Treasurer's report, noting an error in the mimeographed sheet reporting contributions from affiliated chapters. The \$2,900 reported from St. Louis should be reported jointly from St. Louis and St. Louis County. CORE's income for the year ending May 31, 1962, was \$607,484.39, and expenses totaled \$544,084.77, leaving a balance of income in excess of expenses of \$62,891.75. Special fund-raising jumped from \$38,614.08, in 1961 to \$171,874.43 in 1962, and income from mail appeals rose from \$159,366.51 in 1961 to \$273,243.73. Income from Holiday cards (\$57,233.34) and unions (\$35,796.17) was substantially higher this year, as well as chapter contributions (\$11,504.23).

The proposed budget for 1963 totals \$715,000.00, anticipating increased income from mail appeals, unions, churches and Holiday cards, and projecting increased expenses for administration and action institutes. It was explained that the excess in the balance sheet is due to accounting procedures, since bail bond is considered an "asset". The increased administrative expenses in the proposed budget are mainly projected expenses for the regional offices and National Action Council travel expenses.

Rev. Cox suggested following the American Friends' Service Committee's example and asking people to stamp their own envelopes in returning envelopes enclosed in mail appeal letters.

A. D. Moore moved adoption of the Treasurer's report. Kurt Flascher seconded the motion, which passed unanimously.

RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE (Cont.): The report of the resolutions committee was continued by Julius Hobson. The report carried a motion to adopt each of the following resolutions:

1. National Staff - The national staff is praised and congratulated for its leadership and effective work. John Taylor seconded the motion to adopt, which passed unanimously.

2. Thanks to Miami CORE - Members of Miami CORE are thanked for their hospitality and for arrangements for the Convention. K. D. Kerr seconded the motion, which passed unanimously.







3. Local Organization - In view of the need for broader representation and participation in CORE, students are encouraged to establish close working relationships within the community in which they exist, cooperation with other groups is encouraged and it is urged that attempts be made to involve persons at all social and economic levels. W. S. McIntosh seconded the motion, which passed unanimously.
4. Housing - The national office is instructed to institute a nationwide demonstration protesting segregation by the FHA to put further pressure on the President to issue an executive order in housing. Bruce Rappaport seconded the motion, which passed unanimously.
5. Urban Renewal - CORE will investigate, uncover and attempt to eradicate abuse of Urban Renewal laws through legal and nonviolent direct action. The motion was seconded and passed unanimously.
6. Federal bench - The President of the United States is urged to examine carefully qualifications of appointees to the Federal bench, especially their devotion to democracy and principles of human dignity. It is the intent of the committee that all groups, but especially Southern groups, protest the nomination of judges with bad records on civil rights issues, and put pressure on members of the judiciary committee not to approve appointments of such persons. The motion was seconded and passed.
7. Walter Bergman - The Convention sends its heartfelt best wishes to Dr. Bergman, one of the original Freedom Riders, and hopes for a speedy recovery. The motion was seconded and passed unanimously.
8. School desegregation - CORE urges the Federal government and particularly the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to withdraw funds from segregated public education, and demands that the Kennedy administration move decisively to speed the passage of bills in the Senate and House committees requiring the submission of first-step compliance plans by 1963 by all communities with segregated schools. The motion was seconded and passed unanimously.
9. Prince Edward County - CORE protests the present situation in Prince Edward County with respect to the abandonment of public education and instructs the National Action Council and the staff to plan action to implement Convention sentiment that this deplorable state of affairs should be ended. The motion was seconded and passed unanimously.
10. Employment - In view of Washington CORE's successful experiences in employment campaigns, it is resolved that appropriate persons in national CORE cooperate with Washington CORE (and any other chapters with a documented record) in the writing and publishing of a booklet on methods used in merit hiring campaigns, and that this booklet be distributed to all chapters of CORE. The motion was seconded and passed.
11. College Chapters - A committee should be appointed by the National Director to study the possibility of setting up an informal network of communication and cooperation between CORE college chapters, to encourage other colleges and universities to form CORE groups and to work with national student groups with similar aims. The motion was seconded and passed.



(12) Police brutality -- CORE protests the broad pattern of police harassment of Negroes, particularly of those demonstrating in support of civil rights and calls for an investigation and action by the Department of Justice and the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. The motion was seconded and passed.

(13) City of Miami -- The City of Miami is thanked for letting CORE use its auditorium without expense to the organization. The motion was seconded and passed unanimously.

ACTION IMPLICATIONS OF WORKSHOPS: Alan Gartner moved that reports of the workshops be referred to the National Action Council and local groups for appropriate action. The motion was seconded and passed unanimously.

MINUTES OF THE 1962 COUNCIL MEETING: Gladys Harrington moved that the minutes of the 1962 Council meeting be adopted. The motion was seconded and passed unanimously.

1963 CONVENTION SITE: Dayton, Ohio; the Bay Area and Chicago CORE groups extended invitations for the 1963 Convention. The Convention expressed a preference for Chicago and Dayton over the Bay Area, and for Chicago over Dayton.

Delegates expressed concern over the late date at which minutes of national meetings are sent out, over the small amount of time devoted to workshops during the Convention, the amount of time at this meeting given to speeches of no direct benefit to the delegates, the lack of time for recreation, and the relatively poor attendance. It was suggested that the Convention be set earlier in the month of June, that Sunday morning be left open and that there be formal arrangements for regional caucuses.

PUBLICITY ON CONVENTION RESOLUTIONS: Gladys Harrington moved that the publicity department be instructed to send out a press release on the resolutions on housing and urban renewal immediately and that the full text of these resolutions be sent to Dr. Weaver. The motion was seconded and passed.

Alan Gartner moved that Section 2 of Article XVII of the Constitution be amended, adding a third stipulation (c), that in order to obtain active membership a person must serve a probationary period. The motion was seconded and defeated.

Rev. Cox urged members and locals to send more telegrams to the president of Howard Johnson Company, protesting segregation in the chain's restaurants.

The Convention was adjourned, after a rising vote of thanks to Miami CORE.

The following report of the Community Relations Workshop, not given at the Convention, was filed with the Secretary:

COMMUNITY RELATIONS WORKSHOP: Jo Dodson prepared the report for the Community Relations Workshop, which was chaired by Marvin Rich. The workshop members first defined problems facing them locally. Problems listed by delegates included:







C. Support needed and desired -- Leaders of organizations are sometimes loath to associate with CORE actions, but their assistants and underlings in the organizations often will. The structure of other organizations should be explored to determine levels of leadership and gain an understanding of motivations, so that all can be worked with. Local Church and community leaders should be included in the national CORE mailing list.

A good deal of discussion centered upon publicity. Publicity was defined as an action tool, since it helps each success bring more success. For example, applicants are more easily obtained after publicity.

Groups should document their work in order to get proper credit. If other organizations try to get credit improperly it is not wise to publicly deny their claims, or complain about them. But people in the community will know what led up to the action and who did the work, if the project is properly documented.

Getting good publicity depends on understanding: (1) what constitutes a news story for the different media (Newspapers, radio, TV), and (2) the mechanics of getting publicity out.

What is news? It depends on the media and the area. Local news is not of interest to the larger daily newspapers, but weekly newspapers are interested in local names and stories. TV coverage demands visual interest, a demonstration; picketing and sit-ins are very effective.

One should know the newspapers' deadlines and time projects accordingly. Dailies do not cover Saturday morning and Sunday news too well, because of reduced staff. Mondays are usually slow news days, and the chance of getting a story are good on Mondays. Try to find a human interest angle, especially on repeated stories. Timing of releases is very important, and finding subsidiary stories within stories is important for long-range projects. If two projects are going on at once, they should be publicized separately, rather than combined in one story. Sometimes it is necessary to pick a project for its publicity value.

Recommendations and Suggestions: (1) One person in each chapter should be placed on Marvin Rich's contact list to receive news releases from the national office; (2) Attitudes should be examined to see if middle-class concepts are keeping the group from relating to the mass of the community; and (3) Groups should not expect sustained support from the community or organizations, but should endeavor to achieve better understanding for CORE goals, and seek support for specific projects and actions.

Respectfully submitted,

Anna Holden, Secretary



1. Getting closer to the Negro community --- one of the Ohio chapters has only three members who are Negro, out of twenty active members;
2. Obtaining support for projects from local organizations --- Philadelphia CORE recently failed to secure support for "Operation Windowshop" from other local organizations;
3. Reaching the Negro community with news of demonstrations --- St. Louis County has this problem;
4. Reaching a more adult segment of the community --- a new chapter in North Carolina is made up principally of students and would like to reach more adults;
5. Reaching more students --- Long Island CORE would like to have more student members;
6. Obtaining better general community participation;
7. Getting the Negro community to use recent anti-discrimination legislation --- this is a problem in St. Louis; and
8. Explaining the constant need for money when repeated fund-raising campaigns are held.

As many of the problems as possible were handled in discussion which focused on three main areas:

A. Cooperation and support for CORE actions by other community organizations -- Two sources of difficulty should be considered in securing cooperation and support from other organizations: opposition from the leaders of the organization and organizational structure which hampers cooperation, such as approval of certain actions by executive committees, or the necessity for a membership vote.

The workshop concluded it may be unrealistic to expect wholesale support from local organizations, but that support for specific actions of a CORE chapter can and should be obtained. Preparation and distribution of a history of past projects would be of assistance in securing support for a major project.

To better inform the community of CORE actions each chapter should publish a newsletter that not only informs members of the chapter business, but also informs the community of general issues and CORE actions on both a local and national level. Only three of the groups represented in the Workshop publish newsletters regularly.

B. Involving the community in CORE activities -- Literature is useful in spreading the CORE idea, as well as a newsletter. It was recognized that "This is CORE" does not really meet the needs of groups at the local level and suggestions were made for incorporating local information in the national literature.



# A T T E N D A N C E

## NATIONAL CORE CONVENTION

Hampton House - Sir John Hotel  
Miami, Florida  
June 28-July 1, 1962

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### D E L E G A T E S

#### Calif., Berkeley

Inge Powell  
John Taylor

#### Calif., Los Angeles

Woodrow Coleman  
Dede Martin  
Sam Kushner  
Joe McKnight

#### Calif., Santa Monica

Paul T. Flint

#### District of Columbia

Ramsley Atkinson

#### Florida, Miami

Gloria Gilliam  
Hazel Crawford  
Ruth Miles  
Myrtle Hepburn  
Charles Siegel

#### Ill., Chicago

Bruce Rappaport  
Ruth Ford  
William Ford

#### Ill., E. St. Louis

Homer Randolph  
Joe Ann Moss  
Ella Smith

#### Ky., Lexington

Julia Lewis

#### Ky., Louisville

K. D. Karr

#### La., Baton Rouge

William Bradford  
Joe Louis Smith  
John A. Sams  
Sylvia Copper  
Pat Nelson

#### La., New Orleans

Frank Nelson  
Shirly Thompson  
Marthelo Swarz  
Don Hubbard  
Oretha Castle

#### Mass., Boston

Alan Gartner

#### Mich., Detroit

Ralph Rosenfeld

#### Mo., St. Louis

Herman Thompson  
Arthur Smith  
Vera Williams  
Bliso Malone  
Emma Malone  
Loretta Hall (Alt.)

#### Mo., St. Louis County

Janice Contjean  
Ruth Mason  
Doris Hollis  
Ralph Washington  
Elmer McCarty

#### N. J., Bergen County

Shirly Lacy

#### N. J., Newark-Essex

Patricia Curvin  
Robert Curvin

#### N. Y., Brooklyn

Oliver Leeds  
Kurt Flascher  
Ben Brown  
Rose Beverly  
Barbara Wallace

#### N. Y., CCNY

Robert Atkins  
Paul Gilbert

#### N. Y., Long Island

Lincoln D. Lynch  
Mark Dodson  
Jo Dodson  
Judy Lewis

#### N. Y., NYU

David Moscovitz  
Joel Freedman

#### Ohio, Cincinnati

Martha Dewberry

#### Ohio, Columbus

Martha Dillard  
Bennie Luchion

#### Ohio, Dayton

W. S. McIntosh  
Charline B. McIntosh

#### Penna., Philadelphia

Louis Smith  
Eveline Smith  
Polly Byrd  
Gilbert Cantor  
Lillian Mirmack







## OFFICERS

Chairman.....Charles Oldham, St. Louis, Missouri  
First Vice-Chairman.....Rudolph Lombard, Syracuse, New York  
Second Vice-Chairman.....Henry Hodge, Los Angeles, California  
Secretary.....Anna Holden, Ann Arbor, Michigan  
Treasurer.....A. D. Moore, Miami, Florida  
Regional Representatives, East.....Julius Hobson, Washington, D. C.  
Regional Representatives, South....Oretha Castle, New Orleans, Louisiana

## Unaffiliated Groups and Visitors

High Point, North Carolina.....Della Mitchell  
Greensboro, North Carolina.....Bette Wall  
Burlington-Graham, North Carolina.....Bernard Clinkscales  
Cleveland, Ohio.....John McCloud







Minutes

STEERING COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL ACTION COUNCIL  
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY, INC.

March 29, 1963

Alan Gartner acted as chairman of the meeting.

Report of the Department of Organization: Director of Organization, Jim McCain, reported first on the field staff. Norman Hill is now in charge of the New York area. Mary Hamilton is stationed in Lebanon, Tennessee and will be visiting Memphis this weekend to work on reorganizing the CORE Chapter there. Marvin Robinson is working with the New Orleans Chapter and other local organizations on an Easter boycott. He will go to Atlanta to represent CORE at the SNCC meeting April 12-14. Reverend Cox is in High Point, North Carolina where some sit-ins have been taking place. He will go to Chicago after April 15th. Dave Dennis is in Greenwood, Mississippi; Fredricka Teer is on the West Coast; Eugene Tournour is in the St. Louis area. Task Force worker, Zev Aelony is now in Chicago. Weldon Rougeau and Ronnie Moore are in Louisiana working on Voter Registration, and Frank Robinson is in South Carolina, also on Voter Registration.

Jim McCain gave a report on his work with the Area Redevelopment Administration, whose purpose is to give aid to distressed areas and has a large operation in the South, in counties where unemployment is chronic. He reported that of the 26 counties in South Carolina where ARA is operating, only one has an integrated local Committee, and that the local Coordinator has done nothing to acquaint Negroes with the work of the Commission. This, despite the fact that Negro unemployment is one of the main reasons these counties have been designated for ARA help. He also advised that every county in Mississippi has been designated a distressed area. ARA programs are very important to CORE because they can mean employment for Negroes. To date there has been only one ARA appropriation in South Carolina --- in Chesterfield County where the initial Committee was formed by Negroes who were later joined by whites.

West Coast Regional Field Staff: National Director, James Farmer, has been on the West Coast twice in recent months and has conferred with prospective replacements for Fredricka Teer who has married and is resigning. He asked the Steering Committee to approve hiring Chet Duncan. Mr. Duncan comes highly recommended and has worked with Fredricka for some time on a voluntary basis. If approved, he would come to New York for several weeks training and then return to San Francisco to take charge of that area. Fredricka would remain to work with him for an agreed time so that the transition would be as smooth as possible. It was the consensus of the Committee that a replacement for Miss Teer is important. The vote was three in favor and three abstaining; authorization was given to hire Mr. Duncan with the permission of those abstaining, whose concern was based on our present financial state.

Ed Lewinson suggested that whenever possible, members of the Steering Committee be apprised of the issues on which they are expected to act prior to the meetings. Alan Gartner concurred and suggested that agendas accompany the notices.



Finances: Marvin Rich reported as follows: Since June 1, 1962 \$357,283.40 has been raised and \$354,581.00 has been spent. The checking account is empty and there are \$69,971.91 of unpaid bills. There is \$5000.00 in reserves and \$401.62 in the Voter Education account. (An additional grant of \$5000.00 has since been received.) He voiced the opinion that the organization must strive to raise additional funds rather than cutting program for lack of funds. The Brotherhood Appeal returns have not reached their peak, but even excellent returns will not solve the organization's financial problems. Neither will the outside appeals, which are showing good returns. CORE will hold an art sale on May 22-29 at the Martha Jackson Gallery in New York City. This is expected to bring in from \$10,000 to \$15,000. Some additional funds are expected from a series of speaking engagements on the West Coast by James Baldwin, May 5-11.

There was discussion on how CORE Chapters can raise funds for the operation of the National Office. Marvin Rich pointed out that fund-raising parties can be given easily and inexpensively. It was further pointed out that the income from Chapters this year totals \$6336.00, considerably less than last year.

Membership Drive: The Committee heard a report on the progress of the Associate Membership drive from the Community Relations Director. It was pointed out that by and large CORE Chapters are not oriented towards fund-raising and have had little experience along these lines, which probably accounts for the limited response and extreme caution in estimates of their expectations.

Carl Rachlin suggested that the amount of money needed to solve the organization's financial problems can be gotten only through outside professional fund-raising. Rudy Lombard feels that the chapters should be told frankly of the financial situation and asked to raise funds to help alleviate this situation in whatever way they can best do so. Alan Gartner agreed and suggested that the chapters be reminded that the National Organization can survive as a viable group only if it receives support from its chapters. Bob Gore will be visiting some of the chapters shortly to offer assistance to their membership campaigns.

Jim Peck expressed the view that engaging the services of a professional fund-raiser could compromise the organization's program. Marvin Rich pointed out that professional fundraisers are excellent for special projects, but that the organization cannot afford the salary demands of such persons on a sustained basis and that such a salary would have a bad psychological effect on the rest of staff.

A committee composed of Val Coleman, James Peck and Carl Rachlin as Chairman, was appointed by the presiding officer to meet the week of April 1st with the Community Relations Director to further explore and make recommendations on raising additional funds for the organization.



## THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Executive Committee shall consist of all elected or appointed officers, and all chairmen of standing committees. The chairmen of the temporary committees shall attend Executive Committee meetings only when the Executive Committee is considering projects of the temporary committee which has proposed projects. The Chairman of CONE shall inform the temporary chairmen as to when their projects are to be considered by the Executive Committee.

The Committee shall also consist of the Parliamentarian, the Editor of the newspaper, the Archivist, and the Sergeant-At-Arms.

The Executive Committee can be opened and closed at the discretion of the Committee.

A member has the right to petition the Executive Committee and be heard.







8/1/63

EMP

MONTGOMERY COUNTY  
COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS

COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT

The following notes are the equivalent of minutes of the first meeting of the Committee, held on July 22, 1963. The meeting was begun at about 8:45, after the regular meeting of the Commission was recessed to permit committees to establish themselves.

In the absence of Rabbi Weintraub, who will be chairman of the committee, Rev. Kenneth Wentzel acted as chairman. Also present were Stanley Bigman, Edith Throckmorton and John Delaplaine; R.M. Harris, who had volunteered to serve on the committee, was not present.

The committee discussed what kinds of functions it might perform, and the following were mentioned:

1. Gathering information about
  - a. The Negro population of the County--its size; its geographical distribution; its economic situation, and particularly its occupational distribution--both the employment of Negro residents of the County, and the employment in the County of Negroes, wherever they may reside. For an understanding of the significance of such information, it would be compared with similar information for the white population.
  - b. The major employers in the County--Federal, State, and local (County, city, etc.) agencies, and private employers, including holders of Federal contracts, branches of chain stores, downtown stores, etc., as well as locally-owned businesses. We should know how many employees they have, in what occupations and how many of each race; and their personnel policies and practices, (hiring, promotion, etc.), in so far as they may be related to ethnic groups' employment.
  - c. The major trade unions in the County, and their policies and practices with respect to ethnic groups--whether, for example, they seek Negro members, admit them, handle their grievances, encourage their promotion, accept them in apprenticeship programs, etc.
  - d. The facilities in the County for education and training--their availability to Negroes, the extent to which they offer training related to existing and future job opportunities in the Metropolitan Area, etc. Facts should be obtained concerning the public schools, trade, and vocational schools (public and private), apprenticeship training, on-the-job-training, etc.
  - d. The channels for bringing together job-seekers and jobs in the County, and their functioning with respect to Negroes; the U.S.E.S. for Maryland, private employment agencies, classified advertising in the local papers; school counselors and their practices, the recruitment practices of personnel officers of business firms, etc.







2. Looking into complaints of discriminatory practices

If the committee is at all active in its fact-gathering, it is likely to encounter individual reports of discrimination. The committee may be able to help the Commission by gathering reports and developing some factual details concerning them. It may be able to provide a channel for the funneling of complaints to the Commission.

3. Providing material for public education

As the committee develops factual material concerning the matters listed in paragraph 1, it should be able to feed such material to the Committee on Educating for Civil Rights. In this way we can help both the white and Negro communities get a more complete understanding of the existing situation. In particular, we may:

- a. Provide the Commission with the information it should have.
- b. Help inform Negro job-seekers (especially young people) about possible opportunities and training opportunities, and how such opportunities may be found and used.
- c. Help employers who are willing to hire without discrimination to find Negro job applicants.

4. Helping to form an advisory committee of management people

It would be useful to encourage owners, and managers of major employers, to set up a means for working on this problem themselves. This the committee can probably do.

5. Recommending measures to the Commission

As the committee becomes increasingly familiar with the details of our County situation, it should be possible to suggest to the Commission measures to be taken to improve employment opportunities.

As a first step, the committee agreed that it would suggest to its Chairman that it undertake a survey of employer practices and policies. Discussion turned on such details as these:

1. Which employers should be covered? The tentative conclusion was that we should confine our efforts, at least initially, to larger employers--perhaps all those over a given size.
2. How should information be gathered? (e.g. by personal interview? by a mailed questionnaire?)? We should prefer personal interview, which would in general provide more data (and more useful data) but this may be difficult to arrange.
3. What information should be gathered? The schedule of questions should be brief, but it should cover present practices and policies in recruitment of applicants (including publicizing of openings), hiring, and promotion.

The committee decided to look into some of these problems prior to its next meeting. Miss Throckmorton will try to locate lists of the major employers in the County. Mr. Bigman will look into the possibilities of cooperation by a member of the faculty at Montgomery Junior College or one of the local universities, who may be able to make students available for interviewing. Mr. Bigman will also look into ~~the~~ possible comparable surveys to see whether an adaptable questionnaire may exist, and will in any case draft a questionnaire for discussion by the committee.

Last, the committee discussed its own composition. Additional members are needed, and the present members agreed to seek more. In particular, it would be useful to add one or more of the local people who have had experience in similar work; someone with business connections; and someone connected with a trade union.







Mr. Bigman agreed to circulate these notes for further comment and discussion, and to act as liaison with Rabbi Weintraub.

Committee members (thus far) are:

Chairman: Rabbi Lewis A. Weintraub  
511 E. Indian Spring Dr.  
Silver Spring, Md.

Stanley K. Bigman  
3302 Camalier Drive  
Chevy Chase 15, Md.

John Delaplaine  
6402 West Halbert Road.  
Bethesda 14, Md.

Miss Edith Throckmorton  
208 Frederick Avenue  
Rockville, Md.







File Royal Motors  
July 25, 1963

At a meeting of representatives of Washington CORE and representatives of Royal Motors, Inc, a mutual agreement of objectives and principles was reached.

CORE agrees to withdraw its picket line, having been satisfied that Royal Motors is undertaking in good faith a merit hiring program. Royal Motors sincerely believes that it has followed a merit hiring program for many years. CORE disagrees with this.

Nevertheless, Royal Motors, Inc, undertakes to enlarge the number of Negroes being employed in the better paying categories, such as Line Mechanics and Automobile Salesmen, as soon as qualified applicants can be secured.

Specifically, Royal Motors, agrees to enlarge the number of Negro line mechanics to four in its force of 16 as the next three vacancies occur. In addition, Royal agrees to increase the number of Negro car salesmen to four in a force of 13 by adding two other Negroes to the sales force in addition to the two recently hired. Similarly, ~~which~~ the Company agrees to fill its next two clerical vacancies with Negroes.

Royal Motors and CORE mutually agree that in the long run its merit hiring practice will be reflected by the appearance of Negroes in all job categories.

Both parties agree that this understanding will be mutually reviewed in 90 days.



# ROYAL MOTORS, INC.

*Imperial Chrysler Plymouth Valiant Simca*

4100 GEORGIA AVE. N. W.

WASHINGTON 11, D. C.

TAYLOR 9-2900



(2)  
July 19, 1962

(m. July 19, 1962)

At a meeting [of the present date,] between the Management of Drug Fair and representatives of the Washington Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality, the understanding was reached between the groups regarding the employment practices of the Drug Fair stores. The Management of Drug Fair stated, in the course of the discussion, that Drug Fair has always had a policy of fair employment practices.

On the basis of cursory observation of the Drug Fair stores in the District of Columbia, Washington-Core stated, in a letter to the Management, that no Negro clerks, pharmacists, or managers were seen. On July 13th, Mr. Rimsky Atkinson, Vice-Chairman of Washington-Core and Mr. Warren Morse, Parliamentarian of Washington-Core were taken through the Drug Fair plant by Mr. Robert Gerber, Chairman of the Board of Drug Fair. Mr. Morse and Mr. Atkinson reported that they found Negroes employed in <sup>responsible positions</sup> other than menial jobs. However, Washington-Core contends that its <sup>own</sup> observations of the Washington stores, mentioned above, are still correct.

Mr. Paul Bennett, Chairman of the Committee on Employment of Washington-Core stated to the Drug Fair Management that Core is attempting in its employment efforts to create an atmosphere in the District of Columbia in which all job seekers will feel free to apply for any and all jobs for which they can qualify or be trained. Core felt that this could be accomplished by the placing of Negro sales personnel in the Drug Fair stores. The understanding was reached between the Management of Drug Fair and Core that the Drug Fair Company will advertise for personnel and so state in their ads that all jobs are available to all applicants without regard to race, creed or color. It was further understood that the Drug Fair Company would contact Mr. Victor Daly of the United States Employment Service in Washington for qualified Negro personnel. Also, that the



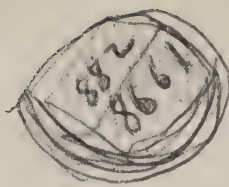
Happily, CORE received an invitation to attend a meeting of the Negro Community Capital Area Council. An organization dedicated to coordinating the efforts of all civil rights movements in the City, an ~~organ~~ <sup>and one</sup> ~~ization~~ which will serve as a clearing house of information and support for community efforts. We in CORE are delighted to have been invited to the meeting and will certainly cooperate ~~xxxx~~ with the Community Council by informing them of our present and future activities with the hope of gleaning the kind of cooperation and community support needed so badly in the area of social action in the District.

We ~~in CORE~~ hail ~~thex~~ our affiliation with the Community Council as a giant step in the direction of positive and effective efforts in the area of human ~~indey~~or. We feel that the D.C. community is richer in resources ~~and~~ know how, and <sup>effectiveness</sup> ~~cooperation~~, as a results of the program adopted by the Community Council. We ~~urge all organizations and individuals to become affiliated.~~

However we believe that certain pertinent ~~action~~ organizations should be in the planning stages of the organizations, namely groups like CCIR, The Student Non-violent Action Group And CORE.



5 30  
8 m



### Picket Captains

1. Make certain, at least one day in advance, that enough appropriate signs are on hand.
2. Pick up signs from CORE'S office and be at the line at least five minutes before scheduled time of picket line.
3. Give the police your name, phone number, CORE'S address, and length of time line is scheduled for. If leaflets are to be distributed, give police copies (usually eight.)
4. Space your picketers approximately six feet apart. Spacing can be varied to suit particular conditions, but keep your line properly spaced. Do not allow picketers to "bunch up."
5. Any signs not in use should be placed face down in a safe, convenient location.
6. Excuse people for emergency purposes if they request it.
7. If leaflets are being distributed, instruct picketers to pick up any which are discarded in the picket area.
8. Answer all questions from passers-by to the best of your ability. Do not argue with people. If people are hostile, treat them diplomatically. In case of any trouble, ask the police for assistance. When engaged in conversation, take off your picket sign. Anyone wearing a sign must continue to keep walking.
9. Remember, you and all picketers must be nonviolent. Watch your picket line. Ask the police to take care of hecklers or trouble makers.
10. Do not allow singing in the line unless you decide that FREEDOM SONGS should be included in the action. If the police instruct you to stop singing, do so.
11. Do not do anything that will lead to arrests unless such action has been previously approved and planned by the Action Committee. In such cases, members of CORE'S Executive Committee will be present.
12. If passers-by want to join the line, explain picketers duties and responsibilities to them. Watch inexperienced picketers closely until you are certain they are performing properly.







496-2461



13. Do not allow anyone to carry "home-made" signs. Use only CORE'S picket signs.
14. When line has ended, request everyone to clear the area immediately.
15. Collect all signs and return them to the CORE office.



Minutes of the Meeting of November 12, 1963.

The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, Julius Hobson at 8:25 PM.

The treasurer, Ashley Toon, made his report. The previous balance was \$780; a deposit of \$180 was made; after all expenditures, the balance is now \$221.90. In answer to a question raised by Howard Rand about the Action Committee holding \$25, Mr. Hobson explained that all officers and committee chairman who make regular expenditures for the various CORE activities, have been given small amounts of money to cover these miscellaneous expenditures, and detailed receipts for the money spent will be provided.

Housing Chairman, Carl Gregory presented his report. His committee is contacting churches, requesting applicants for available segregated housing for Negroes in the Washington area. The Suburban Housing Subcommittee is concerning itself with the Executive Order on housing. In the case of the Wilburn Development, the owners maintain that there was no racial discrimination being practiced by them. The FHA has advised Negro buyers who were refused homes there to attempt to buy those a year, and if they are unsuccessful in their attempts, the matter will be brought to a successful conclusion. The FHA does provide measure to prevent such discriminatory practices and the Housing Committee plans to make use of these measures. There is a need for whites to rent apartments for Negroes to dwell in. Jack Jacques is the man to contact if such can be of help. The Housing Committee has also been contacting other civil rights organizations trying to get their cooperation with our various housing projects. Bob Beasler suggested that Washington CORE join in the picketing of Levitt in New Jersey this weekend. Last weekend other CORE chapters as well as the NAACP initiated this picketing action. It would appear that the Housing Ordinance that the Commissioners promised during our June March is unlikely to materialize in the near future, since it is 30 days between Congressional sessions probably will not occur.

Mr. Hobson reported on the MAC meeting he attended. There will be a Freedom Ride on the Justice Department coming near Christmas, to protest the brutal treatment of civil rights demonstrators, etc. There will be sit-ins, lie-ins and any other means necessary to communicating our complaints and demands to the federal government. Mr. Hobson has been appointed Chairman of the Internal Discipline Committee of National CORE. This committee possesses the machinery for and the right to suspend individual members of CORE. Mr. Hobson tried to persuade other CORE chapters to join us in our campaign against discriminatory employment practices of Safeway, but obtained little support in this.

Employment Chairman, Marilyn Outlaw, made her report. Our picketing of Safeway every Saturday for the past few weeks can not be described as having been particularly effective. Safeway now has their hiring signs posted on their doors, however, Miss Outlaw favors maintaining our picket line until their real hiring and promotion practices are based on the basis of merit. We desperately need people to join the line -- last Saturday there was a maximum of six persons on the line at any given time. If CORE is to sponsor a successful Christmas boycott of stores practicing discrimination, the Employment Committee will need the assistance of members. The lines on Safeway have reduced their business (and incidentally have increased





the business of Giant).

Mr. Stickney reported on the special Ben Franklin demonstration. The demonstration, which will be held on Thursday, November 14th, from six until eight, is for the purpose of demonstrating interfaith as well as interracial unity in the desire to open all educational institutions, particularly Ben Franklin, to all qualified applicants. Many clergymen have volunteered not only to walk the line with us, but also have indicated a willingness to be arrested on that night. Many have also said that they will join us in future demonstrations.

Home Rule Chairman, Allen Weinstein, made his report. He sees CORE's role in the drive for home rule as one of creating and stimulating a real and an urgent demand for home rule in the District. We will conduct a petition campaign, hopefully to collect signatures from ordinary citizens, and hopefully to alert them to the need for home rule. Awareness of this need, so far, has been limited to small leadership groups in the District. Our goal is the collection of several hundred thousand signatures. We shall also solicit from all Congressmen their stand on home rule, and the rationale behind their stand. At eight on Thursday, November 14th, there will be a Home Rule Rally. There should be active CORE participation in this Rally. We want the District to know that CORE is now in the Home Rule Business. There will be a meeting of the Home Rule Committee one night next week -- members will be notified. There is a need for witnesses at the Home Rule hearings on Capitol Hill. CORE must make Home Rule issues come to life for all the people in the District -- it must be less respectable and more desirable.

Mr. Morse reported on Voter Registration in the District. It is scheduled to begin on January 2nd, 1964 and will be a test of how many Washingtonians will, in fact, vote. If official the opportunity. Individuals will register in their own precincts. Members of CORE are asked to work both with Mr. Morse and Mr. Weinstein.

Action Committee Chairman, Marc Goff, made his report. The Constitution calls for a Policy Study Committee and the Chairman of CORE has designated an Action Committee; the functions of each committee of Mr. Goff's committee are now quite divergent. Mr. Goff believes that action should be handled centrally by one Action Committee, but in fact, they have been dispersed among a number of small committees -- one to recruit members about picket lines, another to design and make the signs and enter the housing and employment committees assert their authority. The need for an Action Committee seems to exist.

Normi Estes, Telephone Committee Chairman, described the call lines that have now been set up as well as the telephone spreads that use time.

It was announced that Police Brutality Chairman, Alice Cooper, will be leaving the city.

Mr. Hobson reported that he has written to the State Department, pointing out that the fact that no Negroes are seen at State Department social functions would point to another fact -- that Negroes are not hired at sufficiently high job levels to be included on high level social invitations lists. The concern is one of employment practices, not parties.





Nov. 13, 1963

The Chief of Protocol has requested a luncheon with Hobson to discuss the problem.

Vice-Chairman, Bimsky Atkinson, reported on the Memorial Service to be held for Sunny Cooper on Sunday. CORE is one of several organizations the service for a man who committed suicide because as he put it, "Welfare's got my children. I have no reason to live." He had 11 children. The service will be held at 7:00 PM on Sunday, November 17 at the Bethlehem Baptist Church, Nichols Ave. and Second St., S.E.

Ralph Fertig, Director of Southeast Settlement House, spoke in support of CORE's sponsoring such an event. There is a need to arouse our society to the injustices of welfare — a society which created a Sunny Cooper.

Mr. Atkinson proposed a motion that he represent CORE in a speech to be delivered at the service. Bob Kessler proposed amendment that CORE picket the Welfare Department. Mr. Atkinson did not accept the amendment, because no single department can be singled out as being responsible for the welfare disgrace. The responsibility for a Sunny Cooper must fall to every citizen in the community. Mr. Atkinson's motion was carried.

Frank Estes made a motion that after the Sunday Service, CORE join the other sponsoring organizations in a drive for the abolition of the "Man in the House Rule". The motion was carried.

Gilbert Douglas reported for his Finance Committee. The motion presented CORE sponsored in cooperation with other civil rights organizations was a success. Twelve hundred persons attended. There is as yet no report on the financial gain for CORE from this project. Mr. Hobson requested that copies of the notice being prepared by Mr. Toon and Mr. Douglas be available for distribution at the next CORE meeting, as well as at the office.

Mr. Hobson announced that National CORE will be setting up headquarters at the Rhode Island Plaza to work on protest measures against execution of the filibuster in the Senate. They will be using Sue Brown, who originally was to be working for Mr. Hobson as Southeast Regional Director. He has been invited to share the National Office and pay \$20 per month. Total rent is \$40 per month. This will be available for us for one year. Whether or not we wish to keep the office alone after that time will have to be decided then. The motion to move our office according to this arrangement was passed by a 25 for, 9 against vote.

Mr. Hobson discussed the matter of the Action Committee. It has been set up to receive suggestions from members and other committees for future action. It also is to run campaigns that don't fall under the jurisdiction of any other committee. Mr. Goff made a motion that a temporary Action Committee be established to specialize in all action projects. Mr. Hobson replied that Mr. Goff is in no position to define the functions of a committee. Corresponding Secretary, John Macchiusi suggested that disputes of this nature are not fully understood by the membership at large, because committees are created and defined at Executive Committee meetings. It is recalled that at one such meeting the functions of the Action Committee were outlined very much as Mr. Goff had indicated, but that since then those functions have been drastically curtailed and dispersed to other previously nonexistent committees. It is not certain why.





Internal CORE Business; Not for Release to the Press

1134

- 4 -

Nov. 12, 1962

Stanley Salist reported on a civil disobedience meeting

It was pointed out that the Bore Clubs, who have a record of discrimination against Negro boys in some areas, will have their national convention in Washington this spring. It was suggested that if a stand against discrimination is not taken, CORE should picket the convention.

Jack Goodwin, Membership Chairman, reported that he has received the new membership cards and that the names of members will be put on them and they will be distributed at the next meeting. There will be an Orientation Session held at the Congregational Church, 10th and G Sts., N. W. on Sunday, November 18th, at 3:00 PM. Stokely Carmichael will be the main speaker -- on demonstrations.

Rosanna Rand requested that notes from the Executive Committee be read at every membership-at-large meeting. Mr. Salist indicated that he would read the minutes of the last two meetings, plus those of last Sunday's meeting at the next membership meeting.

The Chairman adjourned the meeting at 10:50 PM.

Respectfully submitted

Jack Goodwin  
Corresponding Secretary





11/28/63

November 28, 1963

and prospective

RECENT ACTIVITIES OF THE HOUSING COMMITTEE OF THE  
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY  
Washington, D.C. Chapter

The Housing Committee of the Washington, D.C. Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality has had several activities and would have had more, had the resources been available.

(1) Our dwell-in program serves Negroes, who without our assistance, would be relegated to higher priced, inferior apartments in Negro ghettos. We have whites rent ~~xxxx~~ apartments in white ghettos and have ~~xxxxxxx~~ Negroes occupy the apartments subsequently as guests.

(2) We also assist families write, file, and process complaints to be submitted under the President's Executive Order barring discrimination in federally assisted housing. To do so, we maintain listings of developments and apartments covered by the order and direct as many families as we can to these accommodations. Thus far, we have been associated with six such complaints and have accounted for a large proportion of the earliest complaints submitted anywhere in the United States. We also search for loopholes and loose enforcement techniques in the President's Order and make recommendations for regulations to strengthen enforcement procedures and close loopholes.

~~(3)~~

(3) We investigate housing code violations and help Negro families secure redress through pressuring government agencies.

(4) Our members recruit Negro buyers, renters, and white and Negro testers and dwellinners.

(5) We engage in an educational program to make known CORE's activities and the increasing housing opportunities either open to all or open ~~by~~ CORE's unique techniques.  
through

(6) Our members, on an informal and nonattributive basis, give advice and counsel to fair housing organizations. We are prepared to provide the hammer of militant nonviolent direct action whenever such assistance is needed and cleared through the direct action committee.

(7) We distributed, along with P.G. CORE, 35,000 leaflets, advertising housing opportunities, to participants from Washington and the March for Freedom and Jobs on August 28, 1963.

(8) We assisted P.G. CORE in its activities at Belair, and ~~after~~ provided the majority of the picketers on some weekends. One of our members was active, as an individual, ~~in~~ in influencing P.G. CORE to undertake the Belair project. *Two of the past week's activities at Belair. CORE's Housing Committee was among the three persons to stage a demonstration slip-in, sit-in, and hand-in on the Belair sales office for 28 consecutive hours during a demonstration day.*





D.C. Core's housing activities cont'd.

(9) We investigate the policies of apartments and housing developments with regard to open occupancy and report all new converts to other organizations which maintain open occupancy listings.

(10) It is hoped, that as soon as additional resources become available, we shall be able to expand activities and add new ones. Among the new activities that have been considered are:

a. Aiding open occupancy in public housing and urban renewal projects, and making sure that adequate housing is provided for the displaced persons.

b. Fighting those interests which ~~have~~ continuously lobby for projects uprooting massively Negro families for the benefit of suburban populations and to the utter disregard of the local population.

c. Organizing on a large scale, inspections, by Core members, of the Negro ghetto for housing code violations, reporting the offending landlords to government agencies, making sure these agencies ~~remedy~~ ~~the~~ force landlords to remedy the violations, and picketing landlords who are notoriously and recurrently guilty.

d. Going into the slums, forming neighborhood self-help groups, clean-up campaigns, and other activities.

(11) It is hoped that as ~~a~~ soon as D.C.'s housing ordinance is passed, we shall be able to devise a program, similar to our activity under the President's Executive Order (but making allowance for appropriate differences), to educate the community to the new opportunities under the ordinance, direct Negroes in search of housing to areas in need of integration, assisting such Negroes when they encounter difficulties, searching for loopholes in the ordinance and making recommendations ~~for~~ for closing them, being a thorn in the side of vacillating government officials in charge of enforcement, and otherwise stamping irrevocably in the public mind, that it is CORE to which one turns if one has problems with discrimination in housing.

Draft prepared by Karl D. Gregory, Housing Consultant

*Please edit before using. It's quite crude.*





# Staff of the Housing Committee Washington D.C. Chapter

~~Subcommittee on Legal Affairs~~ <sup>CO RE</sup>  
~~Chairman: attorney~~ Ralph Temple JA 52330

Subcommittee on Recruiting Buyers Renters, Tenants  
and Dwellers.  
Chairman: John Jacques 562 8722  
Members

Norma Shelton

TU. 21081

Donna Ploss

638 5999

Subcommittee on the President's Executive Order  
Chairman: Atty. Thomas Ploss 638 5999

Subcommittee on Arranging Dwellings  
Chairman: Vernon Booker 726 5711

Subcommittee on Direct Action  
Chairman: Jack Plosser

## Other Partly Active Members

Charles Mason

838 7597

Julius Palmer

HU 36561

Clardell Lindsay

Frederick H. Booker

TA 94517

Inactive Chairman of  
subcommittee on  
transportation

Isabelle Amonte

896 8771

Sam Harris

Virginia Wilkins RA 37588

In addition, there have been approximately 30 (300 members) others.





Next Meeting September 12 - to be held at National Lawyers Club  
1815 H Street, N.W.

WASHINGTON HOME RULE COMMITTEE, INC.

The 205th meeting of the Board of Directors of the Washington Home Rule Committee, Inc. was held on Thursday, August 8, 1963, at the Occidental Restaurant, Washington, D. C.

Present were: Mrs. J. Wesley Adams, Mr. Edward Burling, Jr., Mr. Seymour M. Chase, Mr. Reuben Clark, Mrs. Alfred Friendly, Mr. Roy Garvin, Mr. Aaron Goldman, Mrs. Jack Gottsegen, Mr. George E. C. Hayes, Col. Campbell C. Johnson, Mr. Belford Lawson, Rabbi Eugene J. Lipman, Mrs. Carl Lokke, Mr. Richard K. Lyon, Mr. J. Noel Macy, Dr. Robert E. Martin, Mrs. John McClintock, Mrs. Mayme C. Mehlinger, Mr. George Pendleton, Miss Flaxie Pinkett, Mr. Theodore Prahinski, Mr. Ganson Purcell, Dr. Charles E. Qualls, Mr. Don Tacheron, Mrs. Ida S. Taylor, Mr. Sturgis Warner, Mr. James A. Washington, Jr., Mrs. G. Howard White, Mr. Arthur G. Newmyer, Jr., Mrs. Wallace R. Deuel.

Mr. Pendleton, Chairman, called the meeting to order at 1:00 P.M. He welcomed the new Board members and said how much the WHRC needed their able and consistent support. All present introduced themselves. Mr. Lyon, chairman of the Nominating Committee, expressed gratification at the number of acceptances to Board membership. He pointed out that all nominees were invited individually and without knowledge of the other nominees. He felt the result was an outstanding Board and also announced the acceptances of the following nominees, who were unable to be present: Mr. Frederick A. Ballard, Mr. Tilford E. Dudley, Mr. John D. Fauntleroy, Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy, Mr. Julius Hobson, Dr. Duncan Howlett, Mrs. Alice Hunter, Dr. E. Franklin Jackson, Mr. David Lloyd Kreeger, Mr. R. Grayson McGuire, Dr. James M. Nabrit, Jr., Mr. Barrington D. Parker, Mr. Carl L. Shipley, Mrs. Richard Simonson, Mr. Alvin J. Steinberg, Mrs. Florence L. Toms, and Mr. Wesley S. Williams.

Acceptance of the minutes of the previous meeting as circulated was moved, seconded, and voted.

Treasurer's Report: Mr. Garvin read the Treasurer's report, prepared by Mrs. Deuel. The balance in the regular account as of August 1 was \$1790, including the profit of \$1197 resulting from the Bi-Partisan Luncheon in March. Acceptance of the Treasurer's report was moved, seconded and voted.

Legislative Committee: Mr. Tacheron reported on the Legislative Committee's efforts at this time when Home Rule hearings have been promised but not scheduled by the House District Committee. A statement was prepared for inclusion in the record of the House Judiciary Committee hearing on civil rights. The statement, which was published in the Washington Post, pointed out Home Rule as an issue of national significance. There has also been some discussion of the possibility of attaching Home Rule as a rider to a civil rights bill in the Senate. Thirdly, the Committee is concerned with the structure of the testimony to be presented if there are hearings and whether any specific Home Rule bill should be supported. The Committee is considering preparation of a bill containing the provisions which the WHRC considers basic, believing this





would result in a strong position during hearings. An analysis of all proposed Home Rule legislation before the House District Committee will be completed in mid-August. Finally Mr. Tacheron asked for volunteers for the Legislative Committee from among the new Board members.

There was discussion of which bills WHRC could or would support. Mr. Pendleton pointed out the great variety of similarities and differences among the many bills. Mr. Lyon and Mr. Tacheron stressed the need for Board unity. Mr. Chase moved that the Legislative Committee be instructed to report at the next Board meeting its recommendations concerning pending Home Rule bills and prospects of a separate bill to be supported specifically by the Board. Mr. Lyon seconded the motion, which carried unanimously.

The possibility of hearings before the next Board meeting was raised. Mr. Lyon then moved that the Board vest authority in the Chairman and officers, the members of the Legislative Committee, and additional Board members named by the Chairman to take a definitive position on specific legislation if necessary before the next meeting. Mr. Lawson seconded the motion, which carried.

Civil Rights March: Turning to the plans for the Civil Rights March of August 28, Mr. Pendleton said that WHRC had attended the local leadership group meeting and that Mr. Lawson and Mr. Lyon were keeping in touch with overall plans. An effort is being made to have Home Rule for the District included as one of the objectives of the March. WHRC may be permitted to carry special non-uniform banners. Board members will receive a further communication on this subject. Other D.C. organizations have been asked to participate with WHRC.

Mr. Pendleton then announced with much regret the receipt of a letter from Mrs. Adams in which she requested the Board to accept her resignation because she is leaving Washington for three years. Mr. Lyon said that in recognition of Mrs. Adams' services to Home Rule he wanted to continue to recognize her presence. He moved that the Board decline to accept her resignation and waive the By-Laws provision of three successive absences as cause for removal. Mr. Lawson seconded the motion. Mrs. Adams expressed her gratitude but questioned the propriety of the motion. It was agreed that Mr. Lyon's motion expressed the sentiment of the Board and should be so recorded.

Executive Committee: Mrs. Adams then referred to Section 9 of the By-Laws which empowers the Board by resolution to designate committees which may exercise the powers of the Board. Acting individually, because she had not been able to consult other members of the By-Laws Committee, she moved that the Board of Directors authorize the appointment of an executive committee of the Board by the Chairman to act on its behalf between Board meetings. Miss Pinkett seconded the motion. Mrs. Adams recommended that the executive committee include officers of the WHRC and committee chairmen. She also recommended that the Chairman submit a proposed schedule of Board meetings to be held during the year in September and that notification of changes should be sent out at least 10 days in advance if possible. With regard to





the motion, Dr. Martin felt that executive committees were more generally elected by the organization at large although this seemed a special case because of timing. Mr. Pendleton said this was usually done when Board officers were elected in the fall. After some discussion Dr. Martin made the substitute motion that the Chairman and officers of the Board and committee chairmen and other Board members named by them should constitute an executive committee. Mr. Chase seconded the motion, which carried.

To follow up Mrs. Adams' recommendation on a meeting schedule, Mr. Pendleton asked Mrs. McClintock if she would work on a schedule, re-exploring times and places and aiming for the convenience especially of new Board members. It was agreed that there must be a September meeting and that it should be on September 12, time and place to be announced.

At 1:55 P.M. Mr. Chase moved to adjourn. The motion was seconded and carried.

Respectfully submitted,

Gene White  
Acting Secretary





Next Meeting -- October 10, 1963

WASHINGTON HOME RULE COMMITTEE, INC.

The 206th meeting of the Board of Directors of the Washington Home Rule Committee, Inc., was held on Thursday, September 12, 1963, at the National Lawyers Club, Washington, D. C.

Present were: Mr. Frederick A. Ballard, Mr. Edward Burling, Jr., Mr. Reuben Clark, Mr. Tilford E. Dudley, Mr. John D. Fauntleroy, Mrs. Jack Gottsegen, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mr. Alexander Hawes, Mr. James H. Heller, Col. Campbell C. Johnson, Mr. W. John Kenney, Mr. Belford Lawson, Rabbi Eugene J. Lipman, Mr. Richard K. Lyon, Mrs. John McClintock, Mr. R. Grayson McGuire, Mrs. Mayme C. Mehlinger, Mrs. Simon Newman, Mr. Charles R. Norris, Mr. Barrington D. Parker, Mrs. Richard Simonson, Mr. Alvin J. Steinberg, Mrs. Ida S. Taylor, Mrs. Florence L. Toms, Mr. Walter Washington, Mrs. G. Howard White, and Bishop Smallwood E. Williams.

Mr. Walter Washington called the meeting to order at 12:50 p.m., explaining that as an immediate past president he was presiding because the chairman and vice-chairman were out of the city.

A motion to approve the minutes of the last meeting as circulated was made, seconded and carried.

Membership Committee: Mrs. Newman had no report to make. She reminded the Board of the Annual Meeting, to be held on Wednesday, October 2. Notices will be mailed.

Special Events: Mrs. McClintock said she wanted to start planning special fund-raising events on the basis of how much money had to be raised. She is planning to form a Special Events committee and asked the Directors to be willing to serve if requested.

Organization: Before reporting the results of her recent questionnaire on meetings, Mrs. McClintock asked the Board to decide whether it wished to meet monthly or perhaps quarterly. Mr. Lyon felt that with Home Rule now recognized as a basic civil right the Board would be derelict in not meeting monthly. He moved that the schedule of monthly Board meetings be retained as basic. Mrs. Taylor seconded the motion, which carried.

Mrs. McClintock then referred to the questionnaire. Late afternoon and post-luncheon meetings have been rejected by the majority. Most prefer a sandwich-and-coffee luncheon meeting on Thursday in the second week of the month. It was decided that the National Lawyers Club would be agreeable to all if the Committee could make arrangements for a light luncheon.

Nominating Committee: Mr. Lyon announced with pleasure the acceptances of three additional Board nominees: Dr. Paul B. Cornely, Dr. G. Franklin Edwards, and Bishop Smallwood E. Williams. He said it was most gratifying to the nominating committee and reassuring to the old Board that, of the 38 invited to serve as





Directors, 34 had accepted. Mr. Lyon said that the addition of one more nominee with labor affiliation had been suggested and he moved that the name of Mr. Joseph A. Beavers be added. Mr. Lawson seconded the motion, which carried.

Mr. Lyon then noted that the terms of the following Directors expire at the time of the Annual Meeting: Mrs. Duncan, Mr. Bernstein, Mr. Fleming, Mrs. Harrison, Mr. Kenney, Mr. Lyon, Mr. McLaughlin, Mrs. Marriott, Adm. Phillips, Mr. Pozen, Mr. Purcell, and Mr. Turner. Because of the continuing responsibility of the committee to fill vacancies, he asked these Directors to let him know before the meeting if they do not care to continue to serve if nominated.

March on Washington: Mr. Washington then asked Mr. Lawson and Mr. Lyon to report on the Civil Rights March of August 28, with the comment that because of their efforts Home Rule is clearly established as a goal of the Civil Rights movement.

Mr. Lawson said that he and Mr. Lyon were co-chairmen of the Washington Mobilization Group. He believed that about 35,000 Washingtonians participated and said the funds to cover local expenditures were almost in hand. He commented on the enormous amount of work done by the Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy. Both the New York Times and television coverage showed WHRC's participation and made clear Home Rule's unique special dispensation. In view of favorable countrywide reaction he strongly urged the Board to act now to obtain a full-time Home Rule representative.

Mr. Lyon felt the March had given Home Rule a great boost. He mentioned the newly formed Interreligious Committee on Race Relations with Bishops O'Boyle and Williams as co-chairmen. At a meeting on September 4, Home Rule was endorsed unanimously in principle, with different bills referred to the group's legal committee for study.

Mr. McGuire reported that the National Urban League Convention at Los Angeles placed on the record an endorsement of Home Rule.

Legislative Committee: Mr. Heller then reported on a meeting of the Legislative Committee at which it was decided in detail which points of existing HR bills and which newly drafted proposals should be recommended to the Board for its endorsement in preparation for House District Committee hearings. The Legislative Committee decided against drafting a complete new bill now. In his discussion Mr. Heller referred mainly to four bills which are administration (A) bills and six which are known as bi-partisan (B) bills. By and large the Committee considers the administration bill more favorable but is willing to support a bi-partisan bill if the District Committee should do so. The Legislative Committee prefers an elected mayor as in A rather than appointed as in B; it believes neither bill provides a large enough council or assembly (A 7 members, B 9 members), and suggests possibly a 15-man council because the District Government performs many state as well as city functions; it favors partisan elections and elimination of Hatch Act provisions for these elections; it favors for voting requirements age 18 years and residence 6 months, as in A, although there is some disagreement here. In a change of position the Legislative Committee recommends that council or assembly members be elected by wards with each member elected by the voters of





his own ward only. The candidate must also reside in this ward. Consequently each voter might vote for three councilmen. The Committee favors the inclusion of a federal payment formula as in A but does not consider this as basic.

Mr. Hawes said Mr. Heller's report was admirable and there was general applause.

It was pointed out in the following discussion that the new provision of voting by wards rather than citywide would tend to prevent both bossism and a one-party council.

Mr. Lawson moved that the Legislative Committee be authorized to draft testimony for possible hearings based on this report. The motion was seconded and carried. It was further agreed to circulate this draft testimony as widely as possible within the time limits and to prepare an outline to be mailed to the membership with the annual meeting notice.

Discussion of next steps followed. At Mr. Heller's suggestion it was moved that the Legislative Committee be authorized to explore with such groups as the Civil Rights leadership, the bi-partisan group in the House, or with Mr. Horsky, etc. possibilities for advancing Home Rule. The motion was seconded and carried. Also Mr. Lyon moved that the Chair be requested by the Board to institute steps devising ways and means for the employment of a qualified full-time representative for Home Rule. Mr. Lawson seconded the motion, which carried.

The meeting was adjourned at 2:10 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Gene White

Gene White  
Acting Secretary





Minutes of the May 22, 1964 Steering Committee Meeting

Summary of Discussion on Washington, D.C.

CORE

I Washington Congress of Racial Equality vs. Rowena Rand:

Miss Rand, Washington CORE member expelled on March 3, 1964 requested and received permission for a hearing before the steering Committee. The Steering Committee reversed Miss Rand's expulsion on the following grounds:

- 1) The by-law under which she was expelled was passed after the "disorderly conduct" incident.
- 2) She received no statement of the charges against her prior to expulsion.
- 3) She was not present at the meeting when expulsion took place. The vote was 7 for reversal of the expulsion and 1 not voting.

II Charges against Julius Hobson:

Some members of Washington, D.C. CORE brought charges to the Steering Committee seeking the expulsion from CORE of Julius Hobson.

The two factions of this chapter were represented as follows:

Complainants: Gordon Adams, Naomi Eftis, Karl Gregory,  
Anna Holden, Barbara Insley, Wardel Lindsay,  
Sheila MacLis, Norma Shelton, Reginald Webb.  
On behalf of Mr. Hobson: Rimsy Atkinson, Abdullah Azeeze,  
Richard Brown, Jack Goodwin, Julius Hobson,  
Elwood Jackson, Richard Scupi (counsel).

Procedure for the hearing, as set forth by the Steering Committee, was accepted by both sides.

Karl Gregory, representing the complainants, set forth the following charges against Julius Hobson:

1. He administered the chapter in an undemocratic and irresponsible manner.
2. Violated CORE rules and procedure in action projects.
3. Violated by-laws of the organization in regard to internal disagreements and news media.
4. Misuse of his role as a regional representative
5. Violated CORE's Constitution and permitted irregularities in the membership list.

(over)

The complainants presented in writing, prior to this meeting, details of the above charges, and spoke further on them during the meeting. Mr. Hobson contested the above charges and stated that the complainants had:

1. Walked out of a recent meeting, refusing to nominate a slate for the election;
2. Unruly conduct during meetings;
3. Accused him of anti-semitism;
4. Participated in unauthorized picket lines in the name of CORE.

Allegations from both sides were extensively discussed by Steering Committee members, with the following revelations:

1. Steps to incorporate the Chapter had been taken, without any notice to CORE's General Counsel, and without vote of the general membership.
2. All Committee Chairmen had been removed from office following the election.
3. An action project had been cancelled without a vote of the general membership.
4. A project had been initiated by Mr. Hobson as a "regional project."
5. A project had been initiated without a general membership vote.
6. A regional secretary had been hired by Mr. Hobson, who stated that \$400.00 in salary was paid her from his personal monies and \$100.00 from funds voted by the Executive Committee of the Chapter for voter registration work in the area.

Gordon Carey who attended the election meeting of Washington CORE on May 12, 1964 as an observer, reported that the meeting consisted of roll call, election of unopposed candidates and adjournment.



M I N U T E S

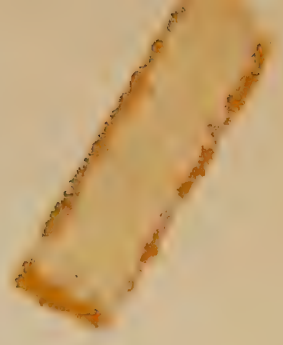
National Temporary Freedom Day Committee Meeting

815 West Third Street

Chester, Pennsylvania

Saturday, March 14, 1964

1:00 PM





Delegates from various civil rights and civic groups met in Chester, Pa., to formulate a national group (ACT) to coordinate civil rights activities.

Lawrence Landry, Acting Chairman, called the meeting to order at 1:00 PM, and introductions of delegates and observers were made.

Minutes from the January 25 Chicago meeting of the Committee were read and approved.

Reports from represented areas engaged in civil rights demonstrations were given as summarized below:

(S/W & Mid, W) Dick Gregory: Joking, then all joking aside, Gregory said: "I'm non-violent. The answer to the problem today is boycott, the only thing that will save our country...when demonstrating, try to find out who you're fighting, try to set up a means of communication--whether you want to or not."

(Cambridge, Md.) Gloria Richardson--Cambridge Non-violent Action Committee: "Issues of February 11 boycott--conditions of schools; qualifications of faculty; bus assignment (so children would not be bussed past a white school, sent to a Negro school downtown); that Negro History be brought into the curriculum.

"Despite news in the local press, it was a success--1700 out of 2600 children stayed out of school. The School Board claimed 400 stayed out. Relations with Board of Education are the same. Board had threatened parents with \$50 fines and children with suspension if they participated in the boycott. We said this could not be done, and expelled children would be back in school within two weeks. The Board of Education will be attacked again."

(Queens, N. Y.) Herman Ferguson--Roachdale, Movement: "Rev. Galamison rallied support for the first boycott (which was very good). Our second boycott is to be March 16. We cannot tell what the outcome will be. We believe schools in the communities of Brooklyn and Harlem will give more support. Seven can be counted on in Queens.

"With the support of recognized civil rights groups we've had a selective buying campaign in Jamaica, Queens-N. Y., against the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce. Malcom X helped us rally support for the selective buying campaign last Thanksgiving. We feel very ready to support whatever he's doing because he spoke for us during our movement. Some groups fell by the wayside and said we should be ignored. We've learned that when people ignore you or talk about you, you're doing the right thing. They just don't want to wake up and realize the truth."

The group is backing a Negro candidate, in the November Election, sponsored by the Freedom Now Party, also two candidates running for State Senate.

(Brooklyn, N. Y.) Carl McCall--Brooklyn Minister's Committee: "The February 3 boycott was a success. We were able to keep 34,500 children out of the schools. This is 1/3 of the population. Over 400 regular teachers





stayed out of school. They were threatened by the Board of Education. They were told they would be penalized--but they still stayed out. After they picketed, they helped work with us in the freedom schools. Dr. Milton A. Galamison was the head of the first boycott, it was a huge demonstration. Dick Gregory and Bayard Rustin also helped.

"Some of CORE has pulled out...also the NAACP and some of the other organizations. On Monday, March 17, another boycott is scheduled. We were told by some that we have gone to far.

"The second boycott does not have the support as the first. People are not against the principle, but they feel it is bad timing. We feel the Urban League might come in to join (only six churches are in the boycott.) Adam Clayton Powell is to join the boycott also."

(Chester, Pa.,) Richard James--Committee for Freedom Now: "Chester has a tremendous problem. We have a political power structure. Mayor Gorbe/ has said: 'We will stop the CFFN.'

The boycott was 40 per cent effective. We have sat in on the Board of Education...CFFN members were arrested."

"The Acting Chairman of the Chester Human Relations Commission, an Uncle Tom, is suing Mr. Branche and Dr. Rouse. These charges will be carried into court."

"We are getting no support from the NAACP. We were asked to drop CORE and join the NAACP. We were told not to allow Malcom X to come to this meeting. No group dictates to CFFN. They (NAACP) said they could not work with us. The School Board has done nothing in order to alleviate the water in the basements, the rats in the classrooms of schools."

"We are also interested in the political area. The only way we can win our goals is to be on both sides of the bargaining table."

(Chicago, Illinois) Albert Raby, Lawrence Landry--Coordinating Council of Community Organizations: "October 22nd was the first boycott. When we first talked about another school boycott, it concerned two principles:  
1) Defection of civil rights organizations and the defection of leadership-  
2) Blackout (of boycott coverage) on TV, radio, newspapers. We felt that we would not get as much attention as on the first page of the Chicago Tribune the next time started a boycott. The NAACP, Urban League would not support the boycott. Out of 172,000 approx. 50,000 (stayed out of school)...less than we got the first time...200,000 children were kept out on February 25."

(Washington, D.C.) Julius Hobson--CORE: Praised the formulation of the group (ACT) "to come into these cities when attacking power structures. ." He stressed that on April 20 schools in Washington will be boycotted and urged that people attending the meeting participate. CORE stands alone for the proposal in this boycott. "The NAACP lifted bodily my proposal on what was wrong with the schools and got agreement on my plans."

"In Washington we are not fighting de facto segregation, but the mistreatment of students. The push outs (not drop outs) returning to class are arrested for unlawful entry. Children in depressed areas arriving late to school are punished...janitors pour the children's milk on the ground...For some children

Hobson  
Atkinson



in these areas, the milk is the only nourishment they receive."

(Wilmington, Delaware) Mrs. Flood--Concerned Citizens Group: "We have nothing to report. Civil Rights organizations are meeting and are trying to decide what to do." Stanley Branche of the Chester Committee for Freedom Now will be meeting again with the Concerned Citizens Group "to try to do something."

(Princess Anne, Maryland) John Wilson--Maryland State College: "Because of the dogs, the boycott got out of hand. We're fighting ignorance... half of the Negroes are against us. We talked to the Board of Education and they wanted to know why we want to start trouble. 'If you don't like what's going on, keep your mouth shut...If you give us a year, we can settle this problem in Princess Anne.' 'The NAACP says slow down; other groups say: 'Don't do that.'..."If you push a man long enough, he's gonna get up and he's gonna come back at you sooner or later. We think things in Princess Anne will shape up fine."

(Philadelphia, Pa.) Louis Smith--CORE: "Every problem that every other city has Chester has it twice as bad. We are going to use this town as an example. In Philadelphia we are contacting teenage gangs. We feel there is a lot of energy wasted with the groups fighting each other. Let us fight our real enemy. We are working out a program to talk to our Mayor on Monday (March 16).

"Stanley Branche and I have been kicking around ideas concerning Philadelphia and Chester...Chester has the main arteries of the railroad coming through here...Route 13 highway...the largest shipping-port transporting business in the U.S."

Continuing, Smith said: "If you don't agree (with any of the action plans), at least don't publicly disagree. Let's march against the man."

(Philadelphia, Pa.) Observer--representing Phila. Fighters for Liberty and Justice reported his group has been quite active in Civil Rights demonstrations against Phila. police brutality, Jim Crow police station, the lack of justice."

Nahaz Rogers of the Negro American Labor Council (NCLC) presented to the group the new organization (ACT)...the body consisting of representatives from cities in the U.S. which have held school boycotts during February, 1964, a committee for the purpose of continuing coordination of action programs." Lawrence Landry is to be the sole chairman (speaker) for ACT. There will be no vice chairman, no parliamentary procedure. Rogers said, "The plan of action has already taken form. We're here to institute it."

Continuing, Rogers said: "I'm articulating not my feelings here, but the feelings of black humanity here. And, I say to you that this is a non-violent movement, but when faced with violence I would hate to have to answer the question of what will happen. Nineteen sixty-four is going to be the year of total involvement. We are not leaving any middle ground."

~~James~~ Davis Holmes S.F. CORE

Lucas Perry — Ansel Entenman  
Holmes newspaper.  
John Davis

Michael Carpenter — Boston CORE

Joseph Mumford Jr. SPUR —  
Orange, N.J.

B. Eugene Storzynski — Leucine, N.J.  
CORE

John Robinson Northen Co CORE

~~Liberty Co~~ — ~~Northen Co~~

James Williams Philadelphia CORE



Next speaker was a representative of the Socialist Workers' Party who stated: "We have made the FREEDOM NOW our fight...to be effective the Civil Rights policy must come out with another policy--to fight against the other policy." He complimented the Queens group for going into the political fight with no connections with any other group and of high level of political understanding."

Following the speaker, a motion was passed that all groups go to Washington, Saturday, April 18, 1964, to help in demonstrations there.

Malcolm X spoke saying: "We should be peaceful, law-abiding, but the time has come for the American Negro to fight back in self-defense whenever and where ever he is being unjustly and unlawfully attacked... When our people are being bitten by dogs, they are within their rights to kill those dogs." Also that Negro leaders should find a common approach, solution to the problem. "I'm with you 1,000 per cent as long as you don't compromise with the enemy. If they can form a united white front, then you and I can form a black front."

Stanley Branche, host of meeting, remarked that Civil Rights will take on a new image throughout the cities in the U.S....this (formulation of ACT) is only a beginning." He said it was good to have together so many dedicated people.

As for Malcolm X, Branche said: "I'm so very proud he came to this conference. The NAACP blasted Malcolm X and indirectly or directly the CFFN. I think the NAACP should re-examine its own self before they come out to make attacks like this. I and another individual invited Malcolm X today.

Chester has never seen a day like this day when all these national leaders have come to a city like Chester. When we walk out of here today, we're going to work and we're going to work very hard."

After the remarks by Mr. Branche, the meeting was adjourned at 6:30 PM. The next meeting was set for Washington, D.C., April 18, 1964.

Respectfully submitted,

Gloria Thomas  
Edna Allen

5-2368  
Herbert Calender N.Y. COPE  
Lawrence Landay

Deice Seels - Giamson CAFE  
John Braden Epim Church

John Wilson - Giamson Am  
SAFE

Wohoslager N.H.L.C.  
Chicago

Adam Smith  
Guthrie

Lawrence Landay  
RA Rayner - SNICK

Isaac Brownson Brooklyn COPE  
Jessie Gray Best Hull N.Y.  
Gloria Perchard



Minutes of NAC Steering Committee Meeting  
February 22, 1963

Present: Julius Hobson, Mark Dodson, Val Coleman, Alan Gartner, Ed Lewinson, Rudy Lombard (presiding.) Staff: Norman Hill, Marvin Rich, Richard Haley.

There was no reading of minutes of previous meeting. It is noted the January meeting was cancelled for lack of a quorum.

Marvin Rich reported on the present financial situation. The reserve fund stands at \$9,000 (subsequently reduced to \$5,000.). The checking account carries between two and three thousand dollars. (At the present writing (March 4) the checking account will not allow issuance of a single check!) Bills total some \$62,000. The current Brotherhood Appeal is expected to return about \$60,000. In addition to the membership campaign and the special projects discussed below, the office hopes to interest its creditors in a modified schedule of repayment extending over a time longer than usual. These are means presently available for easing the financial stringency.

The "Theme Poster" for the membership campaign has been printed. Those present considered it very good. The campaign is scheduled to begin about April 1. There is presently no sound estimate of how many memberships it will bring. The art exhibit and sale is scheduled for the week May 22-29 at the Martha Jackson Gallery in New York City. The last such affair, an art auction, yielded about \$10,000. The other special project now being considered is a jazz concert; plans are still in a tentative stage.

It was moved to table applications for membership from Pasadena and Sacramento, California. There was some feeling in the committee that there was not enough information, beyond that of a routine nature, given on the applicant-groups. The most recent tabulations in voter-registration progress were given. Especially noteworthy is an increase of approximately 2500 Negro registrants in Dade County (Miami), Florida.

National convention plans have been altered in accordance with suggestions at the New Orleans NAC meeting. Present planning has to do with source-persons and program-content of workshops. Haley plans to visit Dayton in the near future to set up initial on-the-spot arrangements.

The Wall Street picket line of the following Monday (February 25) was announced. The line was to be directed against the Equitable Securities Assn., which represents the syndicate that recently purchased a \$1,800,000 school-bond issue from Gulfport, Mississippi. It is hoped that legal action on the segregated school-bond program will ensue shortly. On the picketing, Val Coleman expressed that picket-sign slogans were to be reviewed by our lawyer before use. It was explained that this is a matter of legal protection for the organization. Marvin Rich was delegated to prepare a memo on wording of signs and leaflets.

Alan Gartner was delegated to prepare a memo on practical CORE procedure with regard to police brutality.

In the absence of McCain and Carey, there were no discussions of field-staff operations, the Area Development Administration project or the Task Force.

Minutes prepared by:

Richard Haley  
Marvin Rich





CORE

Defense for Meeting With NAC 4/11/64

1. Crux of matter is Sunday, meeting vs. Tuesday, night meeting.
2. Brooklyn did not issue a statement regarding the Fair Project. The Press got it's information from ~~x~~ a leaflet which was issued previously to the Tuesday night meeting.
3. Brooklyn did not ever receive any statement from National CORE forbidding them to issue statements to the Press.
4. At the Tuesday night, meeting James Farmer was told that Brooklyn membership had backed the Project. James Farmer in no way indicated that the Chapter would be suspended or brought up on charges.
5. The meeting Tuesday, was made up of Education Committee Chairman, and Chapter Chairman, whereas, The Sunday meeting was made up of Executive Committees of all area Chapters.
6. Several unaffiliated Chapters voted on the project in the negative.
7. Wide spread lobbying was carried on by paid National Staff members prior to the Tuesday meeting.
8. The reason for the Tuesday meeting, was not spelled out, (N.Y. CORE was told that the meeting was about schools. Gordon Carey, told Isiah Brunson, that "he could not say" what the meeting was about. Therefore, the representatives who attended did not meet with ~~xxx~~ their Executive Committees, or their respective memberships before the meeting. The vote on Tuesday, was not "overwhelming").
10. The FAIR had not been declared a National Project because it had not been brought up before the N.C.
11. We question the situation where community Chapters ~~find~~ find themselves bound by college Chapters, who are transient in nature and made up of a few ~~x~~ members; and by ~~x~~ unaffiliated Chapters.
12. The Press statement re Brooklyn CORE's suspension was in direct opposition to National policy, that is of dealing with conflicts in private.
13. Brooklyn did not violate the CORE Rules of Action or the National Constitution.
14. The understanding after the meeting on Sunday, was that National was going to take care of all publicity regarding the project, and in fact Brooklyn CORE called off a Press Conference scheduled for Monday, following the Sunday meeting. However, when the press tried to get a statement from the National office, knowledge of the project was denied.



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Bronx NY

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Jantha Byrns

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Gladys Harrigan  
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248-3451

Geo Johnson

WY2-0464

Marsha

AV 32113



Minutes of the NAC Steering Committee Meeting of May 22, 1964

Resolution of the Charges against Julius Hobson

Instructions from the Steering Committee to Julius Hobson, Chrm. Washington, D.C.

CORE

It being our belief that the general substance of the charges made are substantial, serious and valid, we instruct that the following be done:

1. In regard to the conduct of all meetings, full parliamentary procedure is to be followed and respect for all members' rights is to be guaranteed.
2. In regard to all action projects, none shall be initiated or terminated except by vote at a general membership meeting.
3. In regard to news media, the NAC resolution regarding chapter problems is to be strictly adhered to--all statements to news media are to be accurate and in accordance with CORE Rules for Action.
4. In regard to the office of Regional Representative, no public statements are to be made or actions taken in this capacity except for participation in and voting at Steering Committee, NAC and Convention meetings.
5. The papers of incorporation are to be immediately withdrawn and no further action is to be taken in this regard.
6. There are to be no suspensions or expulsions from active membership in Washington, D.C. CORE for 90 days, except with approval of the Steering Committee.
7. Appointment and removal of Committee Chairmen shall be ratified by the membership at a regular meeting.

The charges are considered to be current and pending, and are to be reviewed at the next Steering Committee meeting, and at such subsequent meetings as is deemed desirable.

The matter above is to be considered internal business of CORE, and is not to be aired publicly.

The Steering Committee has asked Louis Smith to act as its representative in an advisory capacity to Washington, D.C. CORE.



